THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. X—No. 65. PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1868. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

VICTORY!

THE VOICE OF MAINE!

She Repudiates Revolution and Anarchy.

Her Record is Still Unsullied.

The Latest Returns of the Election Held Yesterday.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

The returns of the State and Congressional election held in Maine yesterday, which we present below, are necessarily incomplete, but they are sufficiently explicit to show that Maine is jealous of her past record, and determined that the defeat of Grant and Colfax shall result from no fault of her sturdy and loyal sons.

A Majority of 22,000 Conceded by the Democrats.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

PORTLAND, Sept. 15.—The *Argus*, the Democratic organ of this city, concedes the State to the Republicans by 22,000 majority, which is fully up to the claims of leading members of the Republican party. The *Argus* claims, however, that this majority will fall considerably below the estimate made by the party during the canvass and thinks the results are satisfactory, as compared with the radical majorities for several years. The vote in Cumberland county was very close, giving a Republican majority of only two votes. The returns so far received, are from only 209 towns, and show a Republican majority so far, in actual figures, of 14,739, but several strong Republican districts are yet to be heard from.

An Official Announcement.

BOSTON, Sept. 15.—J. G. Blaine, Chairman of the Maine Republican State Central Committee, telegraphs from Augusta:—"We have carried every Congressional District, even where the vote is closest, by over 2500 majority. We have carried every county, securing three carried by the Democrats last year. We have elected every Senator and seven-eighths of the House of Representatives, and have rolled up a popular majority for Governor Chamberlain of 20,000."

PORTLAND, Sept. 15.—The election returns were enthusiastically received by a Republican mass meeting last night at the City Hall. To-night there will be a grand torchlight procession.

The Returns by Counties.

The following are the latest returns by counties, compared with 1867 and 1866:—

	—1868—		—1867—		—1866—	
	Chamberlain.	Pillsbury.	Chamberlain	Pillsbury.	Chamberlain.	Pillsbury.
Counties.	*Rep.*	*Dem*	*Rep.*	*Dem.*	*Rep.*	*Dem.*
Androscoggin...	4832	2862...3424		1829...4352		1914
Aroostcook.....	2158	1819...1607		1038...1931		1508
Cumberland.....	9375	7634...7000		5724...8080		5774
Franklin.....	3382	2102...2270		1647...2626		1468
Hancock.....	3420	2000...2049		1989...3334		1885
Kennebec.....	6699	4650...6820		4032...7098		2723
Knox.....	3466	3194...2461		2845...2742		2189
Lincoln.....	2750	2492...2100		2156...2676		2010
Oxford.....	4892	3901...3800		3032...4524		3406
Penobscot.....	9349	5342...6717		4514...8955		4212
Piscataquis.....	1892	1152...1490		1004...1812		949
Sagadahoc.....	3672	1258...1877		1181...2523		844
Somerset.....	4661	3341...3815		3015...4362		2674
Waldo.....	4406	3281...3427		3118...4069		2367
Washington.....	3987	3362...2940		2761...3433		2451
York.....	7162	6933...6240		6252...6809		5880
Total.....	75973	54913	57649	46035	69626	41939
Majority.....	21060		11614		27687	

In 1867, total vote for Governor (in all except 28 towns and plantations), 103,684; Joshua L. Chamberlain over Eben F. Pillsbury, 11,614. In 1866, whole vote for Governor (including 308 scattering), 111,873; Chamberlain over Pillsbury, 27,687.

The Candidates Elected.

The following are the candidates elected—all Republicans:—

STATE.

Governor . . . Joshua L. Chamberlain

CONGRESSIONAL.

First District . . . *John Lynch.
Second District . . . S. P. Morrill.
Third District . . . *James G. Blaine.
Fourth District . . . *John A. Peters.
Fifth District . . . Eugene Hale.

*Members of the XLth Congress.

The Vote of Past Years

has been as follows:—

Year.	*Rep.*	*Dem.*	*Maj.*	*Total.*
1860 (Governor).....	69,469	51,378	18,091	122,567*
1860 (President).....	62,811	38,107†	33,118†	100,918
1861.....	57,475	40,482†	36 356†	97,957
1862.....	45,534	39,595†	13,203†	85,039
1863.....	68,299	50,583	17,716	118,882
1864 (Governor).....	55,583	46,403	19 180	111,999*
1864 (President).....	61,803	44,211	17,592	106,014
1865.....	54,430	31,609	22 821	86,039
1866.....	69,626	41,939	27,687	111,873*
1867.....	57,649	46,035	11,614	103,684

The totals marked thus (*) include a few scattering votes. For the years in which the votes and majorities are marked thus (†), the total opposition vote is given under the head of Democratic, and the Republican plurality is given, instead of the majority.

The Last Congressional Election.

The following are the names of the present members of Congress, all Republicans, with the votes by which they were elected in 1866, the names marked thus (*) being renominations:—

Dist.	*Rep.*	*Dem.*	*Maj.*
1. *John Lynch.....	15 611	11,653	3958
2. Sidney Perham.....	13,784	7,363	6421
3. *James G. Blaine.....	14,909	8,318	6591
4. *John A. Peters.....	12,059	6,564	5495
5. Fred. A. Pike.....	12,351	7,973	4378

Details of the Victory.

The New York *Tribune's* special says:—

PORTLAND, Sept. 14.—Returns continue to pour in, showing immense Republican gains. Thousands of enthusiastic Union men are collected in and around the Republican headquarters, and the wildest enthusiasm prevails. Returns showing more than 300 gain in Portland, 539 gain in Bangor, and large gains in Lewiston and other places, having been read, created a furor. The Republicans claim 23,000 or 25,000 majority.

The New York *Times'* special says:—

AUGUSTA, Maine, Sept. 14.—After a hard fought battle, we have won a great victory. The gains are very large in every county but Knox, which went Democratic last year by a little less than 400 majority, and which has again gone against us by a slightly increased majority. It is the only Democratic county in this State. The Senate will stand 29 Republicans to 2 Democrats. We have thus gained two Senators, besides a great many Representatives—three in this county of Kennebec. All the Republican Congressmen are elected by very large majorities, and there remains, at most, nothing to be gained another year. The returns indicate very much the largest vote ever given, and as large a Republican majority as we could desire in the first real contest since the election of 1863, when 119,000 votes were cast, and Governor Coney received 18,000 majority. It is safe to promise from 25,000 to 30,000 majority for Grant and Colfax in November. The hopes of the Democrats had been raised high, and they fully expected to do as well as last year. This city was a great battle-ground, but the Democratic rout here was complete.

The New York *World* has the following fantastic despatch, which we give by way of variety:—

BANGOR, Me., Sept. 15—2 A. M.—The Democracy of Maine have to-day achieved a great victory, notwithstanding the most desperate efforts of the Republicans, and an immense expenditure of money. The Republican majority has been reduced to fourteen thousand, being a Democratic gain of nearly fourteen thousand over the last test vote of 1866. The Democrats are rejoicing and holding a great meeting. The Republicans, who anticipated twenty-five thousand majority, feel blue.

WILLIAM H. MCCRILLIS,
CHARLES W. ROBERTS,
E. W. FLAGG.

An Attempt at "Revolution."

A special despatch to the New York *Tribune* says:—

AUGUSTA, Sept. 14—10 P. M.—A mob fight occurred here at 4 P. M. Several men were injured, and several Republicans were severely handled. The Rebels were maddened by their unexpected defeat in Augusta, and in the Third Ward revolvers were drawn and brickbats were hurled in the metropolitan style. A Republican meeting for exultation over the complete victory was held this evening, and Democrats are trying hard to break it up. About 200 drunken members of that badly-whipped faction entered the hall and cheered for Seymour and Blair. The Republicans replied by three roaring cheers for Grant and Colfax, and those near the door tried to oust the drunken brawlers. A hard fight ensued. The Union men were at last victorious. The police, who are all Democrats, valiantly remained in the background. One solitary Tanner was chased through many of the streets, but he escaped unhurt. Two hundred or three hundred of rioters are about the hall, and it is not safe for a Republican to attempt to enter. Damaged crowns and bloody noses are all round in the city, where to-day was witnessed the most disgraceful scene that ever blackened the good name of Augusta.

Comments of the Press.

The New York journals of this morning contain the following editorial comments:—

The *Tribune* says:—

It is easy to talk of "reaction," and of "change," and of "counter-revolution." But upon the issues of the Democratic platform it would be as easy to summon back the columns that marched to Appomattox under Lee, as to restore to power the Democratic party of the United States. There will, no doubt, always be a "party in opposition," and issues may arise which may place it in power, but the "party in opposition" can never triumph so long as it fights the battle of slavery, repudiation, and rebellion! These issues are as dead as the cause of the Stuarts, as Girondism, Federalism, or the Tory contests of the Revolution. The children of the men, who to-day are conspiring with Wade Hampton and Horatio Seymour to restore the Rebels to power, will be as anxious to forget their fathers' votes as the descendants of Tories are now to forget the course of their ancestors in the Revolutionary war. While we exultingly comment upon this triumph, and draw from it auguries of a certain victory in November; while we believe we see in this uprising in Maine the coming of that tidal wave which is to sweep every organized remnant of Rebellion out of the country, we take a lesson of more practical nature: Maine was carried because we fought to carry it. Triumph came from work. Our friends meant to win—and they won. Every township, every county was canvassed. The friends of freedom gave up every consideration and necessity of business to the country. They worked as they had not worked since the days of Harrison, Fremont, and Lincoln. The issues were presented, the votes were brought out, and victory was won. Let our friends in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana imitate these Yankee boys in their discipline, their resolution, their harmony, and their enthusiasm. Their triumph will be as glorious and overwhelming, and the ides of November will bring us that peace and prosperity for which the nation has so vainly and patiently longed.

The *Times* says:—

Maine has done well. The election yesterday called out the heaviest vote ever cast in that State, and resulted in a decisive victory for the Republicans. The Republicans literally swept the State, electing their candidate for Governor, General Chamberlain (who had already twice defeated his opponent, Mr. Pillsbury), and five members of Congress. The majority for Governor is about 20,000, being a gain of nearly 10,000 over that of last year. The election was important mainly as indicating the drift of public sentiment; and we think it shows pretty clearly that the drift is not toward a Democratic victory in November. Both parties made a very active and thorough canvass of the State. The Democrats were especially energetic, as they felt the necessity of making heavy gains to show the "reaction" in public sentiment of which their orators make so much account. But, as in the Vermont election, the gains are all the other way. The reaction is not apparent. Our Democratic friends must wait a little longer for it. This great victory shows that the people have made up their minds to elect Grant and Colfax. They want Union and Peace, and they know that these can be secured only by the defeat of Seymour and Blair, and the rejection of the Democratic platform.

The *World* says:—

"The figures are in every respect gratifying to the Democracy. The Democrats in Maine have made a splendid fight, and despite the heavy odds against them have succeeded in reducing the radical majority of over 27,000 to a trifle over 18,000. A proportionate gain in the States which hold their elections in October will give us Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Ohio by handsome majorities, and in November will triumphantly elect Seymour and Blair. All honor, then, to the sturdy Democrats of the Pine Tree State. They have fought a good fight and have shown what pluck, energy, and persistence can accomplish in the face of apparently insurmountable obstacles. They deserve and will receive the thanks of their fellow-Democrats throughout the entire country.

The *Herald* says:—

It will be seen from the returns that the Republicans have carried the State by a largely increased majority over that of last year, and that a sort of political earthquake has swept over the Pine Tree State.

A DENIAL.

Ex-Governor Joseph E. Brown Replies to Senator Hendricks.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 8, 1868.—To the Editor of the Indianapolis *Journal*:—Your letter reached my office during my absence, which has caused the delay in my reply. From the newspaper slip which you enclose it appears that Senator Hendricks in his canvass, upon the authority of a letter purporting to be from a Union soldier, charges that I "issued an order at Andersonville granting a furlough to every Rebel soldier on guard who would shoot a prisoner." I pronounce the charge false—meanly and basely false.

Every person who has intelligence enough to be received into the service of the United States as a private, to say nothing of a person holding or aspiring to a high position, must know, and does know, that the Federal prisoners captured by the Confederate armies were under the exclusive command and control of the Confederate authorities.

As I stated in a letter to a prominent citizen of your State some days since, I never at any time during the war had a Federal prisoner of any name, rank, or grade in my possession or under my control. I had no more command over Andersonville prison than the Governor of Indiana had. I was never at it during the war.

Such was the bitterness of Mr. Davis towards me at the time the prisoners were confined in this State, on account of my refusal to favor his tyrannical and centralizing policy, that he neither advised nor consulted with me; nor did he treat respectfully suggestions made by me. As a general rule my advocacy of a cause which he had to decide was its greatest injury. It was not, therefore, in my power to exercise any control whatever over the prisoners.

If Senator Hendricks has resorted to this sort of misrepresentation upon a subject about which it seems incredible that he can be ignorant, I must conclude he is hard pressed for argument to sustain the sinking revolutionary platform upon which the New York Convention placed him and his candidates for President and Vice-President, the meaning and objects of which are so clearly and truthfully expounded by General Blair in his letter to Colonel Broadhead, which secured for him the nomination and has made him the idol of such revolutionary leaders in the South as Toombs, Cobb, Ben Hill, and others, who are ready again, if they can get sufficient encouragement from the Northern Democracy, to trample the flag of the Union under their feet if they cannot engraft their policy upon the administration.

I am fully satisfied that the election of Grant and Colfax is the only security left to the country against oppression and wrong, attended by scenes of carnage more revolting than any through which we have passed from 1860 to the present time. The great mass of the American people intend no such result. But it should not be forgotten that a few wicked, heartless leaders, whose political fortunes are wrecked, in their desperation have the will and the power, if not rebuked in time, to precipitate the issue. The attempt to overthrow the governments established in the South by force, to which the Democratic platform and Blair's letter commit the party, will be the match to the magazine.

Very respectfully, yours, JOSEPH E. BROWN.

EUROPE.

LATER NEWS BY STEAMER.

By the arrival of the Holsata, at New York yesterday, we have European advices to the 4th inst.

ENGLAND.

Minister Johnson and Mr. Roebuck, M. P. at the Master Cutlers' Feast.

The London *Times* of Sept. 4 contains the following:—

The annual feast of the Cutlers' Company was held in Sheffield yesterday evening in their new hall, under the Presidency of Mr. Mark Firth, Master Cutler. A distinguished company, consisting of the *elite* of Sheffield and its neighborhood were present, among whom we noticed Earl Fitzwilliam, Lord Wharncliffe, Lord Denman, Mr. Reverdy Johnson, the American Minister, Lord Milton, M. P.; Mr. Roebuck, M. P.; Lord Edward Howard, M. P.; General Letroy, Mr. E. J. Reed, C. B.; Alderman Stone, Sheriff of London; the Mayors of Doncaster, Nottingham, Manchester, Halifax, and Sheffield; the Masters of the Cutlers' Company, London; the Master of the Grocers' Company, London, etc.

The usual loyal and constitutional toasts were given by the Master Cutler and most enthusiastically responded to.

Mr J. J. Smith next gave "The health of the Hon. Reverdy Johnson, as the representative of the United States to the Court of this country."

The toast was drank with great enthusiasm.

The Hon. Reverdy Johnson, on rising to respond, was received with much cheering. He said:—Mr. Master Cutler, my lords and gentlemen, I return you my most grateful thanks for the kind reception I have met with, and you, Mr. Smith, for the complimentary terms in which you have brought forward my name. You have my warmest acknowledgment. I came to your country, gentlemen, as a messenger of peace (cheers); that messenger I mean to be. I could not be otherwise if I carried out the instructions of my Government. (Loud cheers.) I value your reception the more because it assures me, in addition to the assurances which I have had since I landed upon your shores, that you entertain a friendly feeling for the Government and the people of the United States (cheers), and I am most happy to assure you, my lords and gentlemen, that that feeling is warmly reciprocated. (Continued cheering.) I speak only what I know, with every opportunity of becoming acquainted with the sentiment of my country—I know that for no people on the habitable globe is there a kindlier feeling entertained by those of the United States than for the subjects of her Majesty. (Cheers.) We are, in fact, by origin and by institutions, one people; we have a common name, a kindred blood, similar privileges, and equal protection; and these, in the language of one of your philosophic statesmen, who taught the world what it was to be just and right, "are ties stronger than links of iron." During the domestic trouble which agitated our land, and which brought to almost every household sorrow and death, differences of opinion were entertained, and it was not, therefore, to be wondered at that differences prevailed here in England as to the causes and the justice of the struggle in which we were engaged. But the struggle now, thank God, is at an end—(loud cheers)—our differences have disappeared, and I rejoice to believe that every day of the short days that I have lived with you satisfies me that I am justified in believing that all such differences here have disappeared. (Cheers.) We have become convinced that we must be one and indivisible. (Great cheering.) Nature by her mountain and her river and her ocean has proclaimed to us that we must be one, and I beg you to be assured that, as we are one, that very unity which will increase our prosperity and power will increase, as I hope and believe, your prosperity and power. (Cheers.) Our political institutions are like yours; they are fashioned from yours, and in their foundation lies a deep and never dying attachment of human liberty. In our hand—I mean in our joint hand—that liberty will live forever. (Loud and continued cheering.) The troubles to which I have referred, great as they were, sad and heart-rending as they have been, have been attended by one compensation. We had an institution, not indigenous to us, but brought to us from a common ancestor—human slavery. (Hear, hear.) Four millions of people were in that condition; how to abolish it without dangers even worse than those which followed from its existence was a problem. Our domestic strife has solved that problem. Slavery, thank God, is now extinct—(loud cheers)—and no footprints are to be found on the soil of the United States but those of a freeman. (Cheers.) Dreadful as the havoc has been, prevailing as the slaughter was, literally mixing almost every battlefield with blood, in future times it will be said that all was well spent in getting rid of that blot—not of our own creation, but of that blot which tarnished the fair fame of the United States and gave the lie to the Declaration of Independence, by which we claimed our right to freedom and liberty. (Cheers.) What is a man without liberty? It is liberty alone that gives to life its lustre and perfume, and we are weeds without it." Mr. Master Cutler and gentlemen, the political canvass which is now on foot in the United States involves the question who shall be at the head of the executive of that great country; but I beg to assure you, from my knowledge of both candidates, that whichever shall be the choice of the people you will find a friend of England.

Mr. W. Fisher proposed the toast of "The House of Commons," which was responded to by Lord Milton.

Mr. Roebuck who met with a very warm reception, said:—I feel most deeply the way in which you have received the mention of my name. I congratulate you, Mr. Master Cutler, on account of the distinguished guest whom you have at your right hand. He has come to us, as he tells us, under the belief that he is a minister of peace. He has come to us as the representative of the haughty offspring of a haughty parent, and I feel certain that in his hands there will be no degradation either to one country or to the other; that there will be no paltering with interests, no sham expressions of grandeur on the one side, or of humbleness on the other; but that we shall meet on terms of perfect equality and friendship, but desirous of doing all that can be done for the good of ourselves and of humanity in general. And I hope and I believe that Mr. Reverdy Johnson, from his character and his antecedents, will so conduct negotiations between this country and his own that there will be no lack of honor on one side or the other. (Cheers.) Now, sir, I believe that if I were prudent I should finish; but I am not a prudent man, and meeting here, as I believe, many friends, I wish to explain to them the feelings of my mind on the great changes that have occurred in the Government of the country since we last met in this hall. Now, first of all, we must understand and acknowledge that the Government of this country is no longer in the hands of the aristocracy as represented by Lord Wharncliffe, or of the middle classes as represented by the Master Cutler. The Government of this country is now in the hands of the working classes; we must not conceal this fact from ourselves; the thing has been done, and we must endeavor to meet it. Then comes the question which I wish to talk to you about—whether we must expect good or not from it. Now, I am glad to have Mr. Reverdy Johnson on the right of the Master Cutler on this occasion, because this change has already been made in America, but, as I believe, made under more unfavorable conditions than in England. The circumstances have been more favorable in America than in England, because of the almost boundless power which it possesses of giving grants of land to all comers, which we have not; but more unfavorable because there is poured into America a tide of corruption, a peculent torrent of almost all the vice and turbulence of Europe. We see the wild Irishman, the fiery Frenchman, the assassinating Italian, and the dumbfounded Spaniard, all going out in one mass and wishing to fulfil their expectations in the mind of America. This we are free from. Our experiment in England is made with our own people alone; we have Englishmen, we have Scotchmen, and we have Irishmen, but we have them alone to deal with; and my belief is so strong in the good feeling of my countrymen that I feel no harm will happen from having granted political power to them. After this, no man certainly will be able to say that we are cursed or misled by the aristocracy, for the government of the country will be in the hands of the people; and, although I believe that this Government will be for the interest and advantage of all classes, I wish to call attention to this fact. I am told that in America the better educated classes have withdrawn themselves from political life—that they have been ousted and driven into the background by the vast population which have grown up around them. The educated classes in America have stepped aside from the political torrent, perfectly contented with their lot, and, feeling that they will be perfectly safe, have let political affairs settle in the hands of what may be called the buccaneering portion of society. I consider there is a great danger in this, and, so thinking, I ask you to take part in every political movement.

P E R U.

Further Particulars of the Great Earthquake.

The New York *Herald's* correspondent gives the latest particulars of the terrible South American earthquake, and especially its dire effects in Peru, as follows:—

Scarcely had a day passed after the earthquake at Callao, when the steamer from Pisco communicated that that port, the guano islands, Chinchabaja, Canete, and Ica had been the theatre of most deplorable events. In this last-mentioned city the movement of the earth had been so violent that it completely overthrew more than forty houses and some churches, all the houses that remained standing being completely ruined. The following are the particulars of the destruction of the above places, and of the destruction in Arica, Arequipa, Tacna, and elsewhere.

In Ica the earth opened in several places, throwing up torrents of water, and the river which runs through the town increased considerably, bearing along water mingled with ashes. In Pisco the sea retired more than four hundred yards, and at 10 o'clock at night returned with fury, passing its usual limits more than two hundred, and carrying with it everything it encountered; various stores on the beach were completely destroyed, and the mole very much injured in its foundations; the losses have been considerable. In Chinchabaja, the stores full of goods for loading, the offices of the Steam Company, and almost all the town were destroyed by the sea. In the guano islands the shock was so strong that no one could remain standing; there, after the shock, the sea remained perfectly quiet, but at half-past nine at night commenced to retire, and when distant about seventy yards an immense wave arose, which, falling with irresistible force on the mole, tore away from its foundations about seventy yards of it, causing the inhabitants to give themselves up for lost; the vessels anchored, at the mercy of the waves, dashed with violence against each other, their anchors being of no avail, and suffered considerable damage. Arequipa, that was a beautiful city, constructed entirely of stone, with more than 50,000 inhabitants, and that had always been distinguished for the learning and valor of its sons, was completely overthrown by the earthquake of the 13th. Without exaggeration we may say that not one stone has been left upon another. The solidity of the buildings enabled them to resist the first shocks, and gave time to the inhabitants to escape to the streets and squares; but was not sufficient to arrest the violence and tenacity of the earthquake; notwithstanding the number of persons buried beneath the ruins, ascends to 200. In Arequipa, as in other places, the first shock was succeeded by many others, which continued without interruption; the neighborhoods of Tiabaya and Sabandia, and all the outlets of the beautiful city, have shared her lot. The Misti, a volcano in whose lap the town was built, opened on the side towards the north, and threw forth earth and ashes. The water which the inhabitants used to drink has turned black, and of an insupportable taste. The losses at Arica are incalculable. Only in merchandise deposited in the custom-house, there were more than 4,000,000 of dollars. The deaths amounted to more than five hundred. Almost the entire city of Iquique has been swept away by the waves. The valuable mines of saltpeire, at Molle, have suffered considerable loss, and Molle is completely destroyed. Fresh water has failed. The earthquake lasted five minutes. The sea increased thirty feet over its ordinary level, and covered the town in an extension of 6000 feet. Thirty dead bodies were found up to the 14th, although it is presumed that there are more than 200 dead. The *Comercio* says that in Tacna thirty or forty houses and the alameda were destroyed, the earth opening in several places. In Sama and Locumba many houses came down, the crop of spirits and wines being lost. Lota valley is ruined. It is reported from Paica and la Portada that immense stones were precipitated from the hills with an extraordinary noise, killing three persons and wounding a few others. The amount of loss between Tacna and Arica is calculated to a value of fourteen millions dollars. In Moquega 150 persons perished. The port of Chala is almost ruined, and the inhabitants have had to remove to a distance of eight leagues. A great number of towns in the province of Parinacochas have likewise disappeared, and the capital itself has suffered severely. Paracas has been swallowed by the sea. The number of victims is yet unknown. The boats that were in the bay were carried two miles inland. The wells from which water was got for the islands are choked up.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

How the Good News was Received in Baltimore—The Political Affairs in the West.

Advices from the West Indies—The Cacos Defeated—Salnave is Again Successful.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM BALTIMORE.

How the News Rejoices the Republicans and Dismays the Rebels.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 15.—The news from Maine has sent a thrill of delight through the Republican heart here, while it has fallen like a thunderbolt upon Democracy. All Union men are overjoyed; all Democrats and Rebels struck dumb. Flags were suspended over the *American* office, Republican headquarters, and club rooms of Grant clubs, etc. There is unbounded rejoicing. Preparations are making to fire a grand salute in honor of Maine and for our country's cheering hopes, now shadowed forth in the certain triumph of Grant and Colfax and the Union party.

There were two large Republican meetings here last night, and there will be a grand rally to-morrow night at Front Street Theatre. As a general thing Democrats now give up their cause as hopeless. The tidal wave threatens to overwhelm them.

Our courts all commenced their September terms yesterday.

It is now positively known that General Dix sent two hundred and fifty dollars to the Republican headquarters at Washington. There is no question of Reverdy Johnson being decidedly for Grant and Colfax.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

The Progress of Registration—Horrid Tragedy—Operations of Philadelphia Capitalists.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 15.—The total number of registered voters in this city to date is 21,277; total rejected, 391.

A negro named Jordan, living in the family of Mr. Hildebrant, twenty-seven miles from this city, on the Manchester road, murdered a German girl named Amelia Drienheifer. After attending the funeral, the populace were so enraged, that they seized the negro and hung him on a tree.

General West, Sam Tate, General Beauregard, Edward Thompson, and other gentlemen have consummated a scheme for the consolidation of all the railroads connecting Paducah with Mobile and New Orleans. Direct connection will be immediately established between Vincennes, Ind., and Paducah. The movement is inaugurated by Philadelphia capitalists with a view to controlling the Southern trade.

FROM INDIANA.

The Recent Murder Near Indianapolis.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 15.—The Coroner's jury in the case of Young and his wife, who were murdered near this city on Saturday, is still in session. It now appears that Mr. Young had among his possessions about $7500, all of which was stolen, and it appears from traces in the vicinity of where the murder was committed that the murderer had a female accomplice.

FROM HAYTI.

The Cacos Defeated at Three Points—Salnave's Forces in Miragoane.

By Cuba Cable.

HAVANA, Sept. 15.—The Caco Rebels were driven from Carrefour, near Port-au-Prince, Leogane, and Goave. General Joubert had been routed and killed. General Lavache had taken Miragoane on the 5th inst. for President Salnave. The latter had attacked Petionville twice, but failed to capture the place. Senor Jeanhirre succeeded Minister Flourent in the charge of the Portfolio of Justice.

Cabral on his Way to St. Thomas.

By Cuba Cable.

HAVANA, Sept. 15.—Ex-President Cabral, of St. Domingo, arrived at Kingston, Ja., on the 5th instant. He purposes going to St. Thomas via Santiago de Cuba.

Earthquakes in St. Thomas.

By Cuba Cable.

HAVANA, Sept. 15.—Some shocks of earthquake were felt on the island of St. Thomas on the 1st inst.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

This Morning's Quotations.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, Sept. 15—A. M.—Consols for money, 94; for account, 94¼. American securities are quiet. U. S. Five-twenties, 72; Illinois Central, 90¼; Erie Railroad, 30.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 15—A. M.—U. S. bonds heavy at 75½.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 15—A. M.—Cotton has a declining tendency. Estimated sales for to-day 6000 bales. Upland middlings, 10a10¼d.; Orleans middlings, 10¼a10½d. Breadstuffs and provisions unchanged. Whale oil, £35. Anseed cakes, £12.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Sept. 15—P. M.—Consols, 94¼ for money; U. S. 5-20s, 72; Erie Railroad, 30¼.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 15—P. M.—Cotton easier. The sales will foot up 7000 bales; Uplands middlings at 10d.; Orleans middlings at 10¼d.

The Manchester market is heavy.

Corn has advanced to 36s. Flour is quiet and steady. Barley, Oats, and Peas dull.

Pork is buoyant at 84s. Lard is quiet and steady.

Sugar is firmer.

The Conviction of Whalen.

OTTAWA, Sept. 15.—At 9·15 this morning, the jury in the case of Whalen, charged with the murder of d'Arcy McGee, entered the court-room and returned a verdict of guilty. The prisoner exhibited but little emotion.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Tuesday, Sept. 15, 1868.

There is a moderate demand for money at about former rates. Call loans rule at 4a6 per cent. Prime mercantile paper is scarce, and ranges from 6a7 per cent. per annum. There was more disposition to operate in stocks this morning, and prices were firmer. Government bonds were unchanged. City loans were without change. The new issue sold at 103, and old do. at 100½.

Railroad shares were the most active on the list. Pennsylvania sold at 54⅞@55, an advance of ½; Catawissa preferred at 33, an advance of ¼; Camden and Amboy at 128½@128¾, an advance of ½; Minehill at 56½, no change; North Pennsylvania at 35½, no change; Lehigh Valley at 55, no change; and Reading at 45¼, an advance of ¼.

City Passenger Railroad shares were dull. Chesnut and Walnut sold at 48, no change. 50 was bid for Second and Third; 70 for Tenth and Eleventh; 64 for West Philadelphia; 9¾ for Hestonville; and 29 for Germantown.

Bank shares were in good demand for investment at full prices. 150 was bid for First National; 240½ for North America; 163 for Philadelphia; 129 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 60 for Commercial; 31½ for Mechanics'; 107 for Southwark; 60 for Penn Township; 61 for Girard; 91½ for Western; and 73 for City.

Canal shares were firmly held. Lehigh Navigation sold at 21¼@21½, an advance of ½; 19 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 19 for preferred do.; and 14 for Susquehanna Canal.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$100000 5-20s '67....cp	c.109¼	38 sh Penna R.....b.	54⅝
$200 Pa 6s, 3 series..is.	108	60 do.....s5wn.	54⅞
$2000 City 6s, New.....	103½	100 do.....b60.	55
$600 do. New.....	103	2 do.....b5wn.	55
$100 do. Old.....	103½	2 sh Leh V R.....	55
$1000 Leh N 6s, '84.....	84	18 sh Minehill.....c.	56½
$3000 Leh 6s gold l.....	89⅝	94 sh N Penna.....b.	35¾
$10000 do.....b5.	90	7 sh Leh Nav.....	21
$3 00 do.....b5.	90	1 do.....	21
$800 do.....	90	500 do.....b.s60.	21⅝
$1000 Sch N 6s, '82.....	69¾	100 sh Read R.....b60.	45⅛
23 sh C & Am.....	is.125⅝	20 sh Ches & Wal.....	48
100 sh Cata Pf...s60wn.	53	2 sh Fulton Coal.....	55¾

—The following are this morning's gold quotations, reported by Narr & Ladner, No. 30 South Third Street:—

10·00 A. M.	143¾	11·40 A. M.	144
10·05 "	144	11·45 "	144¼
10·25 "	143¾	11·46 "	144
10·30 "	144	11·48 "	143⅞
10.36 "	144¼	11·50 "	144¼
10·43 "	144	11·54 "	144¼
10·45 "	144¼	12 06 P. M.	144
10·47 "	144	12·08 "	144¼
11·08 "	144¼	12·15 "	144
11·20 "	144	12·45 "	144
11·37 "	143¾		

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers No. 36 South Third Street, report the following rates of Exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—United States 6s, 1881, 113¼@114; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 113¼@113⅝; do., 1864, 109¾@109⅞; do., 1865, 110⅜@111; do. July, 1865, 108⅛@109; do. July, 1867, 108¼@109; 1868, 108⅛@109; 5s, 10-40s, 104¼@104⅝. Compound Interest Notes, past due, 119·25; September, 1865, 119·25; October, 1865, 118¼@119. Gold, 143⅞@144.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 3 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113⅞@114¼; do. 1862, 114@113⅜; do., 1864, 109⅝@109¾; do., 1865, 110⅛@111⅛; do. 1865, new, 108⅝@109¼; do., 1867, new, 108⅝@109¼; do., 1868, 108⅝@109¼; do., 5s, 10-40s, 104⅜@105; Due Compound Interest Notes, 119½; do. October, 1865, 118¾. Gold, 143⅞@144. Silver, 136@138.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114@114¼; old 5-20s, 113⅝@113⅞; new 5-20s, 1864, 109⅝@110; do., 1865, 111@111⅛; 5-20s, July, 1865, 109@109¼; do., 1867, 109@109¼; do., 1868, 109@109¼; 10-40, 104⅛@105⅛. Gold, 143¾.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, Sept. 15.—The Flour Market is inactive, and prices are weak. About 500 barrels were taken by the home consumers, in lots, at $6·75@7·50 for superfine; $8@8·75 for extras; $9·87½@11 for Northwestern extra family; $10@12 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; and $12·75@14 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is selling at $9@9 50 per barrel. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

There is very little prime Wheat offering, and this description is in fair request at our quotations, but other grades are neglected. Sales of red at $2·25@2·30, and amber at $2 31@2·35. Rye may be quoted at $1·60 per bushel for new Western. Corn is dull and lower. Sales of yellow at $1·28@1 30. Oats are quiet and weak. Sales of 2000 bushels new Pennsylvania and Western at 74@75c. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Bark is in good demand, with sales of 50 hhds. No. 1 Quercitron at $50 per ton.

Seeds—Cloverseed is in better demand, and sells at $6 25@9 per 64 lbs. Timothy is held at $2·80@3 25. Flaxseed is wanted by the crushers at $2 70@2 80.

Whisky is selling to the crushers at $2 75@2·80.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....SEPTEMBER 15.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....68 | 11 A. M.....75 | 2 P. M.....76

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Panita, Freeman, New York, John F. Ohl.
Brig James Miller, Bennett, Aricona, Italy, Warren & Gregg.
Schr Pearl, Pinkham, Beverly, John Rommell, Jr.
Schr Rose, Craig Millville.
Schr Lady Emma, Snedecor, Fortress Monroe, Davis, Fales & Co.
Schr R. Blew, Peterson, Boston, Caldwell, Gordon & Co.
Schr A. Haley, Haley, Boston, Castner, Stickney & Wellington.
Schr M. P. Smith, Grace, Boston, Hammett & Neill.
Schr Alderd

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

General Grant's Popularity and How He Was Nominated.

From the N. Y. Herald.

Since the nomination of General Grant as the Republican standard-bearer, the Democratic journals and stumpers, to a great extent, have been laboring to create the impression that he is not a popular candidate; that he is a cold and austere man, who has nothing of the elements of personal popularity about him; that he possesses neither the civil experience nor the qualities of statesmanship necessary for the Presidency; that as a military leader his record is that of a butcher and blunderer; that his success against the armies of the Rebellion may be credited to his overwhelming forces, the exhaustion of Rebeldom, and the chapter of accidents, and, worse than all, that he has no policy of his own, but is a voiceless automaton, subject to be moved and managed by the radical powers behind the scenes. Under all these drawbacks his political adversaries contend that his name and military fame give no strength to the Republican party, but that against Seymour he stands somewhat in the relation of General Scott to poor Pierce in 1852.

Now, we think that to establish the popularity of General Grant it is only necessary to recite the popular movements and influences which brought about his unanimous nomination on the first ballot in the Chicago Convention. At this time last year he was not by any means a favorite with the Republican managers and leaders. They, Greeley and all, distrusted him and leaned decidedly towards Chief Justice Chase. In fact, in the last October election in Ohio, the Republican managers made their fight upon the merits of Chase and his negro suffrage policy, and Mr. Chase himself, as if his political fortunes depended upon the result, took an active hand in that canvass. The result was the defeat of universal negro suffrage in Ohio by a very decisive majority, a Democratic Legislature, and a narrow escape of the Republican Governor. So much for Ohio. In the last November State canvass in New York Governor Fenton, Greeley, Spencer, and others of the radical clique of managers undertook a little more emphatically than it was done in Ohio to make the election a test of the availability of Mr. Chase as the preordained Republican candidate for the next Presidency, and the result was overwhelmingly against him. The conservative Grant Republicans largely contributed to this result and lager beer did the rest.

All this time the radical leaders, managers and newspapers, labored zealously against the Republican organs and movements in favor of Grant. Their reasons for this course—very strong as party reasons—were, they said, that Grant had not shown his hand; that his position on the great party issues of the day was very uncertain; that of his antecedents as a politician little or nothing was known, and that in accepting the position of Secretary of War *ad interim* from Andrew Johnson, especially when it involved the displacement of Stanton, the General placed himself to some extent on the side of Johnson and the Democracy. Nor was this construction of this incident limited to the radicals; for the Democracy were so well pleased with it that in General Grant they began to think they would have the very man they were searching for—the man required to beat the radicals with Chase as their candidate. Nor was this discussion of the chances and probabilities of the Presidential fight brought to an end till about the 22d of February last. Meantime, upon the heels of the Pennsylvania and Ohio elections, and more actively after the New York election, with its forty-seven thousand Democratic majority, spontaneous outbreaks of the Republican rank and file, here, there, and everywhere, in favor of Grant began to be the order of the day. Thus the popular tide had already set in very strongly in this direction when an event occurred at Washington which instantly settled all doubts upon the subject in favor of Grant.

The event we refer to was the surrender of the War Department by General Grant back again to Secretary Stanton, with the refusal of the Senate to concur in the suspension by the President. From this event, and the correspondence between Mr. Johnson and General Grant resulting from it, the stone which the radical builders had rejected was made at once the head of the corner. In defining his position on this business Grant had done it so effectually that immediately he became the favorite of the radical leaders against all comers, and immediately all the batteries of the administration and the Democratic party were turned against him. Had Grant preferred it he could just as easily have made himself the anointed champion of the administration and the Democracy, so manifest on all sides was his strength among the people.

This change of base on the part of the Republican leaders, following in the wake of the masses of the party, settled the question for the Chicago Convention, and resulted, too, in a change of base on the part of the Chief Justice. This was developed on the impeachment trial, and soon after the President's acquittal Mr. Chase, as the defender of the Constitution, began to loom up as the most available man for the administration, the Democratic party, and the conservative Republicans. But this immense stride forward was too long for the short legs of the Bourbonized managers of the National Tammany Convention, and so we have Seymour, another poor Pierce, against Grant, who, in a quieter and more amiable way, is another General Jackson, and a man of far more than Jackson's claims to the partiality and confidence of the people. They know it, and from the first test election on his merits in New Hampshire last spring down to this day they have expressed their confidence in this quiet, sensible, cool, and practical man in a voice which cannot be misunderstood. And so, from all the signs and facts before us, it will be to the end of the battle; for the masses of the people, even against the radical leaders, have an abiding faith in the sound conservatism of General Grant.

The War Question in Europe.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

A disarmament of Prussia, as announced by a cable despatch in our issue of Saturday, would be an event of great importance. For many years the reduction of the war budget, and consequently of the army, has been a standing demand of the majority of the Prussian Legislature, and as the Government declared it impossible to accede to the demand, it has been a constant cause of quarrel between it and the people. After the establishment of the North German Confederation, the enemies of Prussia in the South German States found none of their arguments against a union with Prussia so effective as that of the heavy war budget of Prussia. Formerly, the Prussian Government justified the maintenance of the large standing army by pointing to its powerful neighbors, who greatly exceeded her in point of population, and made it necessary for her to defend her position as one of the great powers of Europe by keeping up the most efficient possible military establishment. The most natural explanation of a disarmament of Prussia, whenever it may take place, would be that Prussia now feels herself sufficiently strong and safe to dispense with a portion of the army, to gratify the wishes of a majority of the Prussian people, and to court the applause of all the progressive minds of Europe by assuming the initiative in the question of a general disarmament, which the Progressive party have begun to agitate in every country. The military power of Prussia during the last two years has vastly increased. From being a nation of 18,000,000 of people, she has at present under her immediate command the forces of a Confederation numbering 29,000,000, and as, in case of a foreign war, the South German States would undoubtedly adhere to the stipulation of the treaties which places their armies under the chief command of Prussia, she represents in such a case a nation with nearly 39,000,0000 of people. As the army of the North German States has been wholly consolidated with the Prussian, and that of the Southern States has been reorganized after the Prussian model, the army of which the King of Prussia, in time of war, assumes the supreme command, is double the strength of the Prussian army prior to 1866.

So powerful, indeed, was Prussia after the reconstruction of Germany in 1866 that the French Government admitted the superiority, in point of numbers and of readiness for a great war, of the German to the French army. A reorganization of the latter, though it was extremely unpopular and alienated some of the staunchest friends of the empire, was forced through the legislative body, on the plea of its absolute necessity for the safety of France. The reorganization having been carried through, the French Government declared that now it was prepared for any emergency. Ever since there has been a widespread opinion that Napoleon, believing France to be possessed of a military force superior to that of Prussia, was desirous of bringing on a war and conquering all of Germany that lies west of the Rhine. The opinion has gained strength in spite of (perhaps in consequence of) the many semi-official pacific declarations on the part of the French Government. It has been supposed that, after secretly completing all the preparations for a great war, Louis Napoleon might, as a pretext, spring upon Prussia a peremptory demand for the reduction of her army. Such a demand would, of course, be refused. Prussia has shown that she can muster courage to refuse improper demands of Napoleon, and that she will not and cannot disarm at his bidding. Whenever Prussia may disarm, she will do so because she thinks herself sufficiently strong to risk such a step, and probably with a view to the effect upon home policy in allaying the opposition of the South German Liberals

The moneyed men of France do not believe in the pacific intention of the Emperor, and the Bourse continues to be greatly agitated. Everybody believes that the Emperor, notwithstanding his pacific assurances, would not hesitate an hour to declare war, if he were entirely sure of the issue. If he refrains from war, it is because he regards the prospects of success as anything but sure. We adhere to the opinion that Prussia will avoid as much as possible to give Napoleon a just cause of offense, and that Napoleon will not dare to precipitate a war.

General Grant and a Democratic "Peace."

From the N. Y. Times.

The organs of the Democratic party insist that "peace" cannot be secured to the country by the election of General Grant. Precisely so in 1864 they insisted that peace demanded the election of McClellan and the defeat of Lincoln. Then war was flagrant, and the Democratic mode of securing peace was by stopping the war—by proclaiming a truce between the contending armies, and making that the occasion and the basis for a permanent adjustment of conflicting claims. The people did not sanction this programme. They preferred to "fight it out," and in that way to settle the issues that had been made. They re-elected Lincoln, and thus proclaimed their fixed and unalterable determination to make peace by overcoming and conquering the rebellion which had disturbed it. The Democratic plan would have ended the war, undoubtedly, and would thus have given us peace; but it would have been a peace lacking all sanction—a peace that would have settled nothing—that would have left all the original elements of the rebellion in full vigor and force, and that would have been speedily dispelled by a renewal of the contest under circumstances infinitely more favorable to the rebellion.

Time has thoroughly vindicated the wisdom of the decision in 1864. Peace came—the war closed—the moment that decision was pronounced. And so will it be now. The election of General Grant will have the same effect on the political passions and conflicts that now disturb the public mind, which the election of Lincoln in 1864 had upon the contest waged in the battle-field. It will declare the fixed purpose of the people; and that of itself will go far towards securing the object sought. For, in spite of the clamor and confusion that always accompany a political canvass, the will of the people, when once declared, always challenges and commands respect. All parties, all sections, all interests and all classes respect it. It is the natural tendency of popular sentiment to defer to and obey it. The history of the nation affords only one instance of an effort to disregard and resist it—and the result of that was so disastrous—so utterly fatal to those by whom it was made—that there is but little danger of its being renewed, during the present generation at all events.

The Democratic party is dealing largely in threats of resistance to the public will, if that will shall be pronounced in favor of the election of General Grant and of reconstruction on the basis of universal suffrage laid down by Congress. There is neither terror nor strength in these threats. Indeed, a portion of the Democratic press is already learning that they only damage the cause they are designed to serve. There may be differences of opinion as to the wisdom of the Congressional plan of reconstruction, but there will be none as to the necessity of not allowing that plan, or any other that may be embodied in the law of the land, to be overthrown by force. Democrats may threaten such resistance now as they did in 1860; and the South may trust to hopes of party aid in resisting it now, as they did then. But it will fail them still more signally and disastrously now. The national sentiment—the sentiment of loyalty to the law—the sentiment which reinforces and sustains the will of the nation as embodied in law, and which will maintain and enforce that will against hostility from any and from every quarter, is stronger now than it ever was before.

In the personal character and temper of General Grant, moreover, the whole country feels a profound assurance that under his administration peace will be sought and secured in the spirit of peace. He has held himself aloof—steadily from the very beginning—from everything like party rancor and sectional passion. He has taken part in none of the political or party conflicts of the day. He has neither shown nor felt anything like hostility or distrust of any portion of the people, in any section or at any time. He is no theorist—no scheming or speculating politician. His statesmanship is purely practical—seeking practical ends solely by practicable means—and aiming to secure the highest permanent good of the great mass of the people, and the consequent strength and stability of the nation, rather than the indulgence of personal ambition or the gratification of a restless, theorizing mind. He will maintain the ascendancy and authority of the law, first, because the obligations of his official duty and oath will require him to do it, and, furthermore, because it is only through the agency and authority of the law that peace can be preserved, and the welfare of the nation can be secured.

The Democratic party has proclaimed the great aim and object of its contest to be the forcible nullification of the law, and the overthrow by force of the authority of the Government which seeks to maintain it. Frank Blair's letter, which is everywhere accepted by the party as its real platform—the keynote of the canvass—proclaims this in language so clear that it cannot be mistaken, and so emphatic that it cannot be disregarded. The paramount object which the Democrats have in view in electing a Democratic President, is to secure through him, by means of the army that will be under his command, the overthrow and dispersion of the State Governments newly established in the Southern States, and to compel by the bayonet the Senate and, if necessary, the House of Representatives, to obey the dictation of the Executive alone. This is the Democratic programme for the government of this Republic. It corresponds precisely with the programme by which Louis Napoleon, in 1852, converted the Republic of France, of which he had been elected President, into an Empire, and made himself Emperor. It differs only in this, that Napoleon did the act in the darkness of midnight, and then asked the people to sanction it, while our Democratic party has the frankness and the assurance to ask the people to sanction their *coup d'etat* in advance. Napoleon told the French that *his* Empire was "peace." The Democrats tell our people the same thing; but as their Executive Empire is not yet established, and they have not yet the command of the army, the people will probably look for "peace" in some other direction.

"Repudiation."

From the N. Y. World.

One of the chief sections of the Republican platform adopted at Chicago, is a bull against repudiation, fulminated in these words:—

"We denounce all forms of repudiation as a national crime; and the national honor requires the payment of the public indebtedness in the uttermost good faith to all creditors, at home and abroad, not only according to the letter but the spirit of the laws under which it was contracted."

Now we undertake to say, and shall find no difficulty in proving, that this resolution condemns the whole action of the Republican party in relation to the payment of public debts up to this time.

First, We will meet them on their own ground, and, using their own boastful pretences as the foundation of our argument, will show that the Republicans are admitted and self-proclaimed repudiators, if the public debt is due, as they contend it is, in gold. The chief point of the recent speach of Mr. Atkinson, indorsed by all the Republican papers, is, that since the close of the war the Government has paid off more than eight hundred millions of the public debt, or one-fourth of its whole amount in 1865. Just for the nonce, merely for argument's sake, let us admit this preposterous claim. One-fourth, then, of the whole public debt has been paid by the Republican party. But paid in what currency? Is there a Republican who will stand up and say that that great amount, or any portion of it, has been paid in gold? In good truth, not a dollar of the debt has been paid in gold—not a dollar of the floating debt, nor a dollar of the funded debt. Now (still reasoning on the absurd claim of Mr. Atkinson and his indorsers) if one-fourth of the debt has been paid without using a dollar of gold for that purpose, why may not still more of it be paid in the same way? What consistency is there in contending that the public debt is honestly payable in gold, and claiming credit in the same breath for having paid off eight hundred millions of it in greenbacks? For certain it is, that all which has been paid, thus far, be it much or little, has been paid in lawful money.

Reasoning on the false assumptions of adversaries is not, however, very satisfactory. Dismissing these assumptions, we proceed to deal with unquestionable facts.

The Republican party has had possession of nearly all the State Governments since the Legal-tender act was passed. Those States had debts contracted previous to the passage of that act; debts contracted on a gold basis; debts due for gold actually borrowed, and for the payment of which, principal and interest, the States had issued their bonds. Now here were existing contracts respecting the "letter" and "spirit" of which there could be no possible question. The money borrowed by the States previous to the war was real money, either gold or notes convertible into gold at the pleasure of the holder. The understanding on both sides was that the faith of the States was pledged to pay those debts in a currency of the same value. With what face can a party which has repudiated nearly every one of those contracts put on airs of indignant virtue and denounce repudiation? It is the very same party which has had control of the Federal Government and the State Governments; and having repudiated contracts about which there can be no question, it only exposes itself to derision when it affects to be so very tender about other loans made after the legal-tender act was passed, and included in its terms. In this State, Governor Seymour insisted on maintaining the faith of contracts inviolate; but he was overruled by the Republican Legislature.

Again, at the extra session called in the summer of 1861 Congress passed an act authorizing a large issue of Treasury notes to run three years, bearing seven and three-tenths per cent. interest, and receivable for duties on imports. A large amount of those notes was issued—one hundred and fifty millions in all. Be it observed that this loan preceded the passage of the legal-tender act; in the contemplation of both borrower and lenders it was a gold contract. It could not have been otherwise, because no other money than coin was then recognized in the laws of the United States. Yet this contract was repudiated by the Republican party, and repudiated in every conceivable form. It was repudiated in theory by the passage of the legal-tender act, which made the greenbacks a medium for discharging all demands and claims against the United States of every kind except interest. It was repudiated in practice by Secretary Fessenden, who refused to receive the notes of 1861 in payment of duties, although they were expressly made so by the terms of the law. The contract was again repudiated in practice by actual payment in greenbacks at maturity, although the debt had been incurred in gold. When the debt was contracted, the Government received dollar for dollar; when it was paid, at the expiration of three years, the lender got back only forty cents in gold value for the hundred cents in gold value which he had loaned to the Government. And a party which treated the public creditors in this shabby manner has the assurance to denounce as repudiation the payment of the public bonds in strict accordance with their terms!

What Say the People of Maine?

From the Boston Post.

On Monday next the voters of our sister State of Maine will be called upon to decide, not merely a question of local administration, but indirectly to pass upon the merits of great national parties and issues. As they will participate in the first State election which may be considered to have any political significance, since the naming of candidates for the Presidential contest, their action upon this occasion must be regarded as of the highest importance. We trust they realize the weight of responsibility which rests upon them, both as citizens of the State and nation, in exercising the right of suffrage, and the far-reaching consequences, either for good or evil, which may hang upon their popular verdict. They have lately heard the great political and financial issues of the day discussed by able men of both parties, and, if they are not blinded by prejudice or enslaved by party ties, they will have no difficulty in discriminating between the true and the false, or deciding what is their present duty to themselves and the country at large.

They will bear in mind that, notwithstanding the artful appeals of demagogues who would keep alive the dying embers of sectional strife, the war for the Union is over, and that the political issues settled by it are dead beyond the power or hope of resurrection; and, moreover, that there is no party or clique, representing public sentiment in any part of the country, which professes or desires to revive these issues. If there is any spirit of disunion or disloyalty to the Constitution remaining, it is represented mainly by those Northern radicals who did their best (or worst) to precipitate the country into civil war, who urged its prosecution for the sake of plunder and party gain rather than national unity, and who now refuse to acquiesce in any restoration of that Union that does not subvert the very foundations of republican government and guarantee them a perpetual lease of power. If there are any remnants of rebellion and secession still extant and needing to be subdued, this is the principal form in which the loyal people of the North have got to meet it—at the ballot-box.

With the dead past buried out of sight, the business in hand relates to the restoration of political harmony and friendship, to the rescue of the nation from ruinous debt and taxation, to the renewed co-operation of those commercial and industrial forces, which in the past have given us plenty and prosperity, and to the building up of those great material interests in all sections of the country, which are mutually sustaining and contribute to the general welfare. These are the living, paramount issues of the day—the matters which vitally affect the finances, commerce, and industry of every State in the Union, and come home to the business, the pockets, and the families of each and every one of their people. These are the real questions upon which our fellow-citizens of Maine are to vote; and we believe they will vote understandingly, notwithstanding the efforts of the radical mouth-pieces to keep them out of sight.

Urged by the highest patriotism, fully appreciating the importance of the result of their action, we are confident the Democratic and conservative voters of Maine, on Monday, will so discharge their obligations to their country as to win its grateful admiration.

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FLAGS, BANNERS, ETC.

1868.
PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST.
FLAGS, BANNERS, TRANSPARENCIES, AND LANTERNS,
Campaign Badges, Medals, and Pins,
OF BOTH CANDIDATES.
Ten different styles sent on receipt of One Dollar and Fifty Cents.
Agents wanted everywhere.
Flags in Muslin, Bunting, and Silk, all sizes, wholesale and retail.
Political Clubs fitted out with everything they require.
CALL ON OR ADDRESS
W. F. SCHEIBLE,
No. 49 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
8 18 17rp PHILADELPHIA.

SEWING MACHINES.

THE GREAT
AMERICAN COMBINATION
BUTTON-HOLE OVERSEAMING
AND
SEWING MACHINE,
Its wonderful Popularity Conclusive Proof of its Great Merit.
The increase in the demand for this valuable Machine has been TENFOLD during the last seven months of its first year before the public.
This grand and surprising success is unprecedented in the history of Sewing Machines, and we feel fully warranted in claiming that
IT HAS NO EQUAL,
Being absolutely the best
FAMILY MACHINE
IN THE WORLD,
And intrinsically the cheapest, for it is really two Machines combined in one. Sold at the
S. W. Cor. of ELEVENTH and CHESNUT
PHILADELPHIA [5 8] stuthtf

218 & 220 S. FRONT ST.
HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.
218 & 220 S. FRONT ST.
OFFER TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS,
FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES, IN BOND,
Of 1865, 1866, 1867, and 1868.
ALSO, FREE FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES,
Of GREAT AGE, ranging from 1864 to 1845.
Liberal contracts will be entered into for lots, *in bond* at Distillery, of this years' manufacture.

RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE.
OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN CO-OPERATIVE RELIEF ASSOCIATION,
No. 432 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
OBJECT.—The object of this Association is to secure a cash payment within forty days after the death of a member of as many dollars as there are members in the class to which he or she belongs, to the heirs.
ILLUSTRATION: Class "A" has 5,000 male members. A member dies. The Association pays over within forty days $5000 to the widow or heirs, and the remaining members forward within thirty days one dollar and ten cents each to the Association to reimburse it. Failing to send this sum, they forfeit to the Association all moneys paid, and the Association supplies a new member to fill the place of the retiring one.
TEN CLASSES FOR MEN AND TEN FOR WOMEN.
CLASSES.—In Class A all persons between the ages of 15 and 20 years; in Class B, all persons between the ages of 20 and 25 years; in Class C, all persons between the ages of 25 and 30 years; in Class D, all persons between the ages of 30 and 35 years; in Class E all persons between the ages of 35 and 40 years; in Class F, all persons between the ages of 40 and 45 years; in Class G, all persons between the ages of 45 and 50 years; in Class H, all persons between the ages of 50 and 55 years; in Class I, all persons between the ages of 55 and 60 years; in Class K, all persons between the ages of 60 and 65 years. The classes for women are the same as above. Each class is limited to 5000 members. Each person pays six dollars upon becoming a member and one dollar and ten cents each time a member dies belonging to the same class he or she is a member of. One dollar goes direct to the heirs, ten cents to pay for collecting. A member of one class cannot be assessed in his other if a member of another class dies. Each class is independent, having no connection with any other. To become a member it is necessary—To pay Six Dollars into the treasury at the time of making the application; to pay One Dollar and Ten Cents into the treasury upon the death of each and any member of the class to which he or she belongs, within thirty days after date of notice of such death; to give your Name, Town, County, State, Occupation, etc.; also a medical certificate. Every minister is asked to act as agent, and will be paid regular rates.
FUNDS.—Circulars will explain fully in regard to funds and investments. Circulars giving full explanation and blank forms of application will be sent, on request or upon a personal application at the office of the Association.
TRUSTEES AND OFFICERS.
E McMURDY, President.
E. T. WRIGHT (President Star Metal Co.) Vice-President.
W. S. CARMAN (President Stuyvesant Bank), Treasurer.
LEWIS SANDERS, Secretary.
D. R. MANGAM (President National Trust Co.)
D. S. DUNCOMB, No. 8 Pine street.
The trust funds will be held in trust by the NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY, No. 836 Broadway, New York.
Agents wanted for this city.
Address
WILLIAM LIPPINCOTT, General Agent,
Manhattan Co-operative Relief Association,
9 2 3m No 432 WALNUT Street, Philada.

GROCERIES, ETC.

EXTRA FINE
NEW MESS MACKEREL
IN KITTS.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7trp ELEVENTH and VINE Streets

40 CENTS.—THE BEST ROASTED COFFEE ever sold in Philadelphia, at WILSON'S old established Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

30 CENTS.—GOOD STRONG ROASTED COFFEE at WILSON'S, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

55 CENTS.—JAVA COFFEE, IN LARGE Government sacks, at WILSON'S.

ENGLISH CHICKORY, FOR MAKING Coffee rich and strong For sale at WILSON'S old established Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT street.

80 CENTS PER POUND.—GOOD STRONG BLACK TEA. WILSON'S, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

ORANGE PEKOE AND ENGLISH BREAKFAST TEA, at WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street

SIFTINGS FROM THE BEST TEAS IN THE CITY, for sale to-day at WILSON'S. [6 18thstu2w

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES, and other articles, at St. Louis Arsenal, St. Louis, Mo. Will be offered for sale, at public auction, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., October 5, 1868, a large quantity of Condemned Ordnance Stores, and other articles, consisting of
Iron Cannon, artillery carriages, and cannon balls, artillery implements and equipments.
Carbines, muskets, rifles, pistols, shot guns, swords, and sabres.
Infantry and cavalry accoutrements.
Horse equipments, consisting of saddles, bridles, halters, etc.
Artillery harness and parts of harness.
Leather, brass, copper, and iron scrap.
Cannon, mortar, musket, and rifle powder, and miscellaneous articles.
An opportunity will be offered by this sale for towns and other associations, or individuals, to purchase guns and carriages which may be used for salute purposes.
A catalogue of the articles to be sold will be furnished upon application at this Arsenal, or at the Ordnance Office, Washington, D. C.
Terms cash; ten per cent. on the day of the sale and the remainder when the property is delivered.
Thirty days will be allowed for the removal of heavy ordnance. All other stores will be required to be removed within ten days from close of sale.
Packing boxes to be paid for at the stated price, to be determined by the commanding officer.
The officer making the sale reserves the right to bid in and suspend the sale whenever the bidding does not come up to the limit that may be fixed by proper authority on some of the articles, or whenever the interests of the United States, in his opinion, may be subserved by so doing.
F. D. CALLENDER,
Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. A.,
Lieut.-Col. of Ordnance, commanding Arsenal.
St. Louis Arsenal, Mo., Aug. 29, 1868. 9 9 21t

PUBLIC SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDnance and Ordnance Stores.
A large amount of condemned Ordnance and Ordnance Stores will be offered for sale, at Public Auction, at the Rock Island Arsenal, Illinois, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of October, 1868, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The following list comprises some of the principal articles to be sold, viz.:—
26 iron guns, various calibres.
3400 pounds shot, shell, etc.
820 field carriages.
205 lots of artillery harness.
688 carbines, various models.
3273 muskets and rifles, various models.
235 revolvers, various models.
40,000 lots of infantry accoutrements.
2000 McClellan saddles.
3000 curb bridles.
6000 watering bridles.
Persons wishing complete lists of the stores to be sold can obtain them by application to the Chief of Ordnance, at Washington, D. C., of Brevet Colonel Crispin, United States Army Purchasing Officer, corner of Houston and Green streets, New York city, or by direct application to this Arsenal.
T. I. RODMAN,
Lieutenant-Colonel Ordnance, and
Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. A., commanding
Rock Island Arsenal, Sept. 4, 1868. [9 8 5w

GAS FIXTURES.

GAS FIXTURES.—MISKEY, MERRILL & THACKARA,
No. 718 CHESNUT Street,
manufacturers of Gas Fixtures, Lamps, etc., etc., would call the attention of the public to their large and elegant assortment of Gas Chandeliers, Pendants, Brackets, etc. They also introduce gas-pipes into dwellings and public buildings, and attend to extending, altering, and repairing gas-pipes.
All work warranted. 3 11

WINES, ETC.

JAMES CARSTAIRS, JR.,
Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.,
IMPORTER OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc. Etc.,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
FOR THE SALE OF
PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 4 11

LUMBER.

1868. SPRUCE JOIST, SPRUCE JOIST, HEMLOCK, HEMLOCK. 1868.
1868. SEASONED CLEAR PINE, SEASONED CLEAR PINE, CHOICE PATTERN PINE, SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS, RED CEDAR. 1868.
1868. FLORIDA FLOORING, FLORIDA FLOORING, CAROLINA FLOORING, VIRGINIA FLOORING, DELAWARE FLOORING, ASH FLOORING, WALNUT FLOORING, FLORIDA STEP BOARDS, RAIL PLANK. 1868.
1868. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK, WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK, WALNUT BOARDS, WALNUT PLANK. 1868.
1868. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER, UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER, RED CEDAR, WALNUT AND PINE. 1868.
1868. SEASONED POPLAR, SEASONED CHERRY, ASH, WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS, HICKORY. 1868.
1868. CIGAR BOX MAKERS, CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1868.
1868. CAROLINA SCANTLING, CAROLINA H. T. SILLS, NORWAY SCANTLING. 1868.
1868. CEDAR SHINGLES, CYPRESS SHINGLES, MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street. 1868.
1 14

T. P. GALVIN & CO.,
LUMBER COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
SHACKAMAXON STREET WHARF,
BELOW SLOAT'S MILLS,
(So CALLED), PHILADELPHIA,
AGENTS FOR SOUTHERN AND EASTERN Manufacturers of YELLOW PINE and SPRUCE TIMBER BOARDS, etc., shall be happy to furnish orders at wholesale rates, deliverable at any accessible port.
Constantly receiving and on hand at our wharf SOUTHERN FLOORING, SCANTLING, SHINGLES, EASTERN LATHS, PICKETS, BED-SLATS, SPRUCE, HEMLOCK, SELECT MICHIGAN AND CANADA PLANK AND BOARDS, AND HACMATOC SHIP-KNEES. 1 3t stuthf
ALL OF WHICH WILL BE DELIVERED AT ANY PART OF THE CITY PROMPTLY.

"UNITED STATES BUILDERS' MILL,"
Nos. 24, 26, and 28 S. FIFTEENTH St.,
PHILADELPHIA.
ESLER & BROTHER,
MANUFACTURERS OF
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, STAIR BALUSTERS, NEWELL POSTS, GENERAL TURNING AND SCROLL WORK, ETC.
The largest assortment of WOOD MOULDINGS in this city constantly on hand 9 2 2m

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.
Would invite particular attention to their large and elegant assortment of
LADIES' AND GENTS' WATCHES
of American and Foreign Makers of the finest quality in Gold and Silver Cases.
A variety of Independent ½ Second, for horse timing.
Ladies' and Gents' CHAINS of latest styles, in 14 and 18 kt.
BITTON AND EYELET STUDS
in great variety—newest patterns.
SOLID SILVERWARE
for Bridal presents; Plated-ware, etc.
Repairing done in the best manner, and warranted. 1 12dp

SPECIAL NOTICE.
UNTIL SEPTEMBER 1, 1868,
I WILL CLOSE DAILY AT 5 P. M.
G. W. RUSSELL,
Importer and Dealer in French Clocks, Watches Fine Jewelry, and Silver Ware,
No. 22 North SIXTH Street,
8 26 2 PHILADELPHIA.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of JAMES T. CALLENDER, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of ELIZA P. BARTMAN, Administratrix of the estate of JAMES T. CALLENDER, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purposes of his appointment, on TUESDAY, 22d September, 1868, at 11 A. M., at his office, No. 524 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
WILLIAM KNIGHT SHRYOCK,
9 10 thstu3t Auditor.

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
REMOVED TO
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets, Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand
2 22] Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T. BAILEY JAMES CISCADEN.

COTTON AND FLAX,
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
Of all numbers and brands.
Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck
Also Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to several feet wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
No. 105 JONES' Alley.

FROM EUROPE.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON Sep', 14.—It is stated that Mrs. Lincoln recently arrived in Paris, and that General Dix entertained her on the evening of Sept. 5.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 14.—The treaty with Bokhara has not yet been ratified by the Emperor.

PESTH, Sept. 14.—On account of the insurrectionary movements in Bulgaria the garrison in Transylvania has been strengthened.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—Advices have been received from Rio Janeiro to August 24. The Ministry had resolved on a vigorous prosecution of the war and a refusal of mediation.

Urquiza, who has been in rebellion against Buenos Ayres, has submitted to President Mitre.

The allied forces were marching on the Paraguayan position. Lopez had 12,000 fighting men at the mouth of the Tebicuary. The Brazilian iron-clads had gone to Asuncion. Sarmiento, the newly elected President of the Argentine Republic, is at Rio Janeiro.

Sarmiento, the newly elected President of the Argentine Republic, is at Rio Janeiro.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—The press of this city variously comments this morning upon the recent speech of Napoleon at Chalons. The following words were made use of by the Emperor on that occasion: "I will say nothing more, as public prints are sure to draw prophecies of war, however moderate my words are."

LONDON, Sept. 14.—The Times has a lengthy editorial article on American affairs this morning. The writer believes that Mr. Johnson, American Minister, has a carte blanche from his government to settle the Alabama case. The case of itself presents little trouble, the only difficulty is the reluctance of the American government to settle the difficulty growing out of war resentments. No American statesman ever believed that the Alabama escaped with the connivance of Great Britain. There might be a question of inadequate laws making England answerable, but this could be easily settled. The real grievance of the United States was in the differences of England in civil wars, and her willingness to see the Union dissolved.

Of this Americans were conscious at the time, and remembered keenly now. They think we should have an active sympathy for the north; that confederacy based upon human slavery should have been at once condemned; that the Republican party was a true friend of England; that it was wrong to doubt the success of the Federal arms. After all, the anger of the Americans was due to their consciousness of sympathy with England's want of sympathy in their hour of peril; but anger, if right, has been enough indulged. Mr. Seward had refused a handsome offer for America, which should be credited to England. He now cuts part adrift, and the thing is as good as settled. Legal points will not stand in the way, and the only thing to ascertain is the responsibilities of England, and to fix the proper indemnity.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Official Report on the Earthquake.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—Master O. White, of the United States steamer Wateree, arrived here this morning as bearer of dispatches from Rear Admiral Turner, commanding the South Pacific Squadron, to the Navy Department, giving the details of the earthquake, most of which have already been published.

Mr. White left Arica on August 16. The report incloses others from Commander Gillis of the Wateree, and Captain Doty, of the Fredonia.

Commander Gillis reports that his vessel was forced on shore at 7.20 P. M. But one of the crew is known to have perished, though several are missing, they having been sent ashore to render assistance and not having returned. The crew of the Wateree remains on board during the daytime, but as there is continued recurrence of shocks, the Peruvian corvette America lying broadside almost directly in front of her, if another heavy sea should occur the Wateree would necessarily be crushed. Precautions have been taken to move the officers and crew on shore at night. Admiral Turner's report is dated Callao, on board the Powhatan, 20th Aug. He would sail the next day for Arica, and keep on a strong head of steam while there, so as to be able to put to sea at a moment's warning on the approach of any imminent danger. Admiral Turner had an interview with the President of the Republic on the 20th, and proffered his services to take down provisions, stores and nurses to the extent of the capacity of his ship.

There is not a vestige left of the Fredonia. The last seen of her she was being carried entirely around the island of Alasaran, where she must have been dashed to pieces on its shores. It would cost more than the original worth of the Wateree to extricate her from her present position, and the undertaking would probably be useless. The vessel is very much strained but still perfect. The bodies of Acting Master Organ, and five of the crew, have been washed on shore, and Captain Gillis was making arrangements for their burial. The following only of the officers and crew of the Fredonia remain alive: Captain G. W. Doty, Paymaster W. W. Williams, Passed Assistant Surgeon F. L. Dobois, Master-at-Arms Charles Seville, Quartermaster August Tanner. Captain Doty, of the Fredonia, inform the Navy Department on August 16 he thought it best to remain at Arica to look out for the remains of the crew of that vessel and give them decent burial.

It appears from the official record that the crew of the Fredonia consisted of thirteen petty officers and fourteen seamen, none of whom were natives of the United States. They were originally from China, Germany, Denmark, British West India Provinces, Russia, Sweden and Prussia.

Army Orders.

The Secretary of War has directed Brevet Major General Hooker to repair to New York city and report for examination before the Retiring Board.

Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Duncan and Major Wm. B. Rozall, of the fifth cavalry, have been ordered to proceed to Omaha and report for duty, with their regiment, to Major General Augur.

Captain Joseph Eagan, of second cavalry, is relieved from recruiting service and ordered to join his regiment.

Custom Regulations.

The following Custom regulations were promulgated to-day:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Sept. 14, 1868.—Collectors of customs and others: The additional regulations in regard to commerce and intercourse with foreign contiguous territory, dated October 18, 1866, and those on the same subject dated June 19, 1868, are amended in the following particulars, which shall be strictly observed and carried out by all concerned, viz:

First. Any case containing foreign merchandise, and sealed by the United States consul, vice consul or commercial agent in foreign contiguous territory, shall be admitted to the privileges granted by such additional regulations. It must appear to the collector of customs at the first port of arrival in the United States of such case, etc., that the loading of such cases were superintended in person by the consul, vice consul or commercial agent, which fact must be certified to by said officer in duadruplicate manifest, under the act of June 19th, 1868, above referred to.

Second. The foregoing conditions being complied with, and seats in the car appearing intact on its arrival at the frontier post, the collector of customs thereat will allow the car and its contents to proceed to their destination, on the owner, consignee or agent of the contents making an entry of the same, according to quantities and values specified in certified invoice required by law, and giving bonds as in case of warehouse and transportation entries.

H. MCCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Patents.

For the week ending to-day there have been 510 applications for patents and 71 caveats filed. During the same time there were issued 240 patent rights.

Surratt's Trial.

John H. Surratt's second trial is expected to take place next Monday. To-day sixty-four subpœnas for witnesses for the prosecution were issued, including three new ones, and ninety-six for the defence, and but few if any for those heretofore examined.

The Adjourned Session.

Senator Morgan arrived here to-night. Representative Schenck left Columbus to-day for Washington to consult with him as to the adjourned session of Congress.

The Indiana Express Robbery Case.

WINDSOR, Canada, Sept. 14.—Reno and Anderson, the Indiana Express robbers, were this morning committed for extradition, and will be handed over to the American authorities as soon as the necessary documents are received.

Allan Pinkerton and L. C. Weir, who had been here watching the case as detectives for the American government, were arrested on Saturday, at the instance of the Reno Brothers, on an allegation of perjury, and held to bail in the sum of $900 each, to appear before the magistrate to-day at Sandwich.

Fire at City Point.

RICHMOND, Sept. 14.—A fire at City Point yesterday, destroyed two railroad depots, four warehouses, six wharves, and the James River Hotel. No Richmond freight was destroyed. The loss is $30,000.

From Canada.

OTTAWA, Sept. 14.—The Whalen case was resumed at nine o'clock this morning. The Court was densely crowded. Sir John A. Macdonald occupied a seat on the bench.

Hon. John Hilliard Cameron, counsel for the defence, began by alluding to a strong prejudice existing against the prisoner. He said the evidence in the case consisted of three kinds—circumstantial, direct and admissions of the prisoner. He pointed out the danger of reliance on the first, and quoted numerous examples.

He considered the circumstantial evidence brought forward in the present case as wholly unreliable, and showed the improbability of the direct evidence given by Turner and Wade. He examined the evidence of Lacroix, and showed how improbable it was, and how unlikely he should not have seen any one or been seen, when numbers of people were abroad at every turn, and had considered the distance to go after leaving the scene of murder.

He spoke of the admissions sworn to by Cullen, and cited authorities to show that such admissions were received with great caution. Such words were easily misrepresented from imperfect hearing, from forgetfulness or from malice. He strongly denounced the system of spying kept up on prisoners, and expressed confidence in the fairness of the jury. At the close he stated that Whalen had avowed his innocence to him, and matters lay between him and his Maker. The speech was very able, and lasted two hours, and produced a great impression.

Mr. O'Reilly, Crown counsel, expressed satisfaction at the remarks which fell from Mr. Cameron regarding the fairness of the trial. The prisoner had been defended by the best talent in the province. The speech for the defence was the ablest ever delivered. He cautioned the jury not to be carried away by eloquence, but judge from facts.

The learned counsel sketched the career of Whalen, beginning at Quebec, under the name of Sullivan; tracing him to Montreal, and showing how he dogged the steps of Mr. McGee. He reviewed the evidence of the various witnesses; referred to the pistol found on the prisoner, and the threats he had made against Mr. McGee's life. He showed the consistency of Turner's evidence. It contained the story of the same threats testified to by other witnesses. He also referred to the evidence of Wade, that those men met night after night to plot the death of Mr. McGee.

The evidence and actions showed conspiracy. The conspirators had not yet been reached, but evidence before the Crown would track them to their dens. Mr. O'Reilly traced the prisoner's whole conduct on the night of the murder; his restlessness while Mr. McGee eloquently pleaded the cause of his country. When the words "struck below the belt" were used the prisoner shook his hand, passed it over his breast where the pistol was, and nodded to his confederate Locroix, an unlettered Frenchman, who had seen the deed committed. He must be the greatest genius that ever lived to invent such a story.

After a recess the Judge charged the jury, and the Court adjourned until to-morrow to hear the verdict.

Explosion of a Locomotive and Loss of Life.

ROCHESTER, Sept. 14.—A shocking accident occurred in this city this evening, resulting in the loss of five lives. The locomotive attached to the freight and accommodation train on the Erie Railroad, when just about to leave the depot, exploded its boiler with a report which shook the buildings for a long distance. Portions of the boiler were thrown a quarter of a mile distant.

The engineer, John Jones, was oiling the engine when the catastrophe took place, and was thrown a distance from the depot, and died in an hour of his injuries. Peter Armburst, a brakesman, who stood behind the engine, was instantly killed. The fireman was sitting in the car, and was thrown upon one of the cars, but escaped with slight injury.

Ella Glasgow, aged fifteen years, who was standing near the engine, was instantly killed. Lizzie Sourne, aged fifteen years, was also severely injured, and survived her injuries but a few minutes. Mary Harney, aged eleven years, was killed by the falling of the wall of her parents' house, which was thrown down by the explosion. Margaret Harney, another child, was badly injured, and two other persons were slightly injured by the explosion.

From New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 14.—General Howard delivered an address to the colored people at Liberty-street colored church, last night, exhorting them to industry and sobriety, and to endeavor to overcome prejudices, in order that the predictions that free colored people were unable to take care of themselves might not be verified. The general said nothing relating to political affairs. He was tendered a serenade by the Republican club, but declined, as he leaves for Mobile this afternoon.

From Connecticut.

BRIDGEPORT, Sept. 14.—Rev. H. D. Nobles, rector of the Episcopal Church in Bridgewater, committed suicide this morning by cutting his throat with a razor. He kept a large boarding-school in Brookfield, and was well known and highly respected. He was about forty-five years of age, and leaves a wife and five children. The act was committed in the room of the school adjoining his residence. Temporary insanity was the cause.

From Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 14.—The Kentucky State Fair closed this afternoon, after a successful run of six days.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

THE ELECTION OF CHIEF ENGINEER OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.—The regular election for Chief and Assistant Engineers of the Fire Department took place last evening, the companies voting at their various houses by ballot. All interest was centred in the struggle for the Chiefship. For this office the contest narrowed down to Mr. McCusker and Mr. Downey, and up to a late hour last evening the result indicated the election of Mr. Downey. After the close of the polls at the several engine houses, the men turned out in procession and marched to the headquarters of their respective favorites. Music in some instances headed these processions, and assisted to increase the excitement at the headquarters. Mr. Downey was located at the Western Engine Company's house, Callowhill street, above Eighteenth, while the Moyamensing Hose house was the place for the reception of news favorable to Mr. McCusker. Several companies paraded as far as Chesnut street, and passed the Chief Engineer's office, at Fifth street, where a crowd was gathered to hear the news. Transparencies carried on the hose carriages indicated the choice of the companies, and the cheering of the members for their favorites made the streets lively up to a late hour. Below will be found the list of companies, so far as heard from:—

For George Downey—Southwark Engine, Southwark Hose, Good Will Engine, Phœnix Hose, America Engine, Empire Hook and Ladder, Northern Liberty Engine, United States Hose, Shiffler Hose, Lafayette Hose, Decatur Engine, Franklin Engine (Frankford), Resolution Hook and Ladder, Union Engine (Rising Sun), Washington Engine (Frankford), Mantua Hook and Ladder, Union Hose (West Philadelphia), Independence Hose, Spring Garden Hose, Assistance Engine. Good Intent Hose, Northern Liberty Hose, Fellowship Engine (Germantown), William Penn Hose, Franklin Engine (Germantown). Hope Engine, Fairmount Engine, Fairmount Hose, Western Engine, Harmony Engine, Washington Hose, Taylor Hose, Resolution Hose, Neptune Hose, Robert Morris Hose, South Penn Hose, United States Engine, Schuylkill Hose, Diligent Hose, Tivoli Hose, Liberty Engine (Holmesburg), Friendship Engine, Kensington Hose, Wissahickon Engine. Total, 45.

For Terrence McCusker.—Moyamensing Hose, America Hose, Columbia Hose, Hibernia Engine, Perseverance Hose, Philadelphia Engine, Warren Hose, Columbia Engine, Kingsessing Engine, West Philadelphia Hose, Humane Hose, Washington Engine, Reliance Engine, Manayunk Engine, Good Intent Engine, Vigilant Engine, Ringgold Hose, Niagara Hose, Fame Hose, Lincoln Hose, Marion Hose, Spring Garden Engine, Washington Engine (Germantown), Columbia Engine (Germantown), Hand-in-Hand Engine, Diligent Engine, Franklin Engine, Delaware Engine, Weccacoe Engine, Mechanic Engine, Mount Airy Engine, Congress Engine, Humane Engine, Germantown Hose.—Total, 34.

Tie.—Philadelphia Hose, Monroe Engine, and Hope Hose.

Companies to Hear From.—Good-Will Hose, Independence Engine, Pennsylvania Hose, and Good Intent, of Roxborough.

IMPORTANT TO SHIP CAPTAINS.—On or about the 20th instant, and for a few days thereafter, a fixed light will be shown at the Breakwater light station, instead of the present light, which is varied by flashes. This change will continue, it is expected, until the 25th inst.

SLIGHT FIRE.—A slight fire took place yesterday at the Phœnix Brewery, Third street, below Beaver.

MEETING OF THE GUARDIANS.—The regular meeting of the Board of Guardians of the Poor took place yesterday afternoon, at the Blockley Almshouse, President John M. Whitall in the chair.

The House Agent reported the census of the house on Saturday, September 12, 1868, as follows:—Number in the house, 2960; same time last year, 2850; increase, 110. Admitted within the last two weeks, 174; births, 8; deaths, 27; discharged, 112; eloped, 39. Number of persons granted lodgings within the last two weeks, 29; meals, 204.

The Out-door Agent reported amount collected for support cases at $929 50.

The Steward reported the house receipts at $29.59. Emigrant tax, $296.

The Board of Visitors made their monthly report as follows:—Amount expended for medicines, $110.39; groceries, $1057.25. Total expenditures, $1192·14. Whole number receiving out-door relief—Americans, 494; foreigners, 757; children, 1385. Total, 2636.

Resident Physicians Henry E. White and Elliott Richardson tendered their resignations, which were accepted, and the Treasurer authorized to pay their deposit money.

T. A. Server, the Treasurer of the Board, reported that since last report he had paid into the City Treasury the sum of $3520.20. The Steward's requisitions were read and approved. Adjourned.

THE PETROLEUM TRADE.—During the past week the following vessels sailed from this port with petroleum:—Brig Leander, for Konigsberg, with 68,952 gallons; ships Hermann and Columbia, for Bremen, with 395,204 do.; brig Fullerton and bark Realm, for Liverpool, with 240,153 do.; barque Carlenas and brig Stewart, for Naples, with 183,930 do.; barque Gladstone, for Stettin, with 88,910 do.; barque Louis, for Cork, with 148,383 do.; barque Williams and brig Maggie, for Venice, with 168,512 do.; barque Roanoke, for Laguayra, with 348 do.; barque Orchilla, for Leghorn, with 92,206 do.; brig Houston and schooner Florence, for Genoa, with 193,786 do.; brig Betty, for Hamburg, with 310,097 do.; barque Hellespont, for Gibraltar, with 107,901 do.; and brig Foyle, with 849 do.; making a total of 1,999,241 gallons for the week, and 27,094,907 exported during the present year. The following vessels are now chartered and loading:—2 ships, 10 barques, and 9 brigs.

EPISCOPAL HOSPITAL.—The number of patients admitted to this institution for the month ending August 31st, 1868, was 84—68 males and 16 females. Discharged during the same period, 95—70 males and 25 females; remaining under treatment, 102. Of those discharged 59 were cured, 26 were improved, 10 died. Persons applying at the Dispensary for relief during the same period, 1292; number of prescriptions, 1592. The cost of maintaining the institution for the month was as follows:—

Medical Department	$132·76
Household expenses	2131·92
Improvements and repairs	45·18
Total	$2309·86

Managers on duty for the ensuing month, Rev. Dr. Rudder, Dr. Rivinus, and J. W. Thomas.

The days for visiting the patients are Tuesdays and Fridays of each week from 2 to 5 in the afternoon.

POLITICAL.—A very large meeting of the Grant and Colfax Club of the Fourteenth Ward was held last evening in their spacious room at Spring Garden Hall. The weather was very inclement, but it did not deter the tried patriots from turning out. John Hanna was called on to preside, and in so doing made a few eloquent remarks. He was followed by W. Rotch Wistar, William Moran, and Colonel T. P. Fitzgerald.

A meeting of the Democratic citizens of the Second Ward took place last evening at the public house corner of Tenth and Carpenter streets. Thomas J. Barger, President; George McGowan and F. H. McCann, Secretaries. An address was made by Charles Evers, Esq., on the issues of the day. The speaker dwelt at length on the present rate of taxation.

THE ARREST AT THE BRIDESBURG ARSENAL.—John J. Miller, who was arrested at the Bridesburg Arsenal on Thursday night last as one of the persons who were about to commit a depredation, had a hearing last evening before Alderman Holme, of Frankford. Defendant says that he is a carpenter by trade, and that his residence is at No. 135 Lombard street.

SUPPOSED STOLEN GOODS.—Yesterday morning Policeman Webb, of the Third District, met a man at Third and Pine streets who had a roll of grey cloth in his possession, supposed to have been stolen, as he was unable to give a satisfactory account of it. He was locked up for a hearing. The cloth can be seen at the Union Street Station.

ADMITTED TO THE HOSPITAL.—David Patton, a colored man, was knocked down yesterday by two men at Eighth and St. Mary streets, and struck in the face with a stone, causing the fracture of his jaw-bone. The perpetrators of the deed made their escape. James McCarty, aged 48 years, had his shoulder broken by falling on the sidewalk.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Joseph Nixon, 35 years of age, was run over and killed by the Reading cars, at Twenty-first and Willow streets, yesterday afternoon. Deceased resided at Twenty-first and Callowhill streets.

NEW JERSEY.

Disastrous Fire at Gloucester, N. J.—Destruction of an Extensive Print Works.

A fire broke out, yesterday afternoon, about 1 o'clock, in the extensive print works at Gloucester, N. J., belonging to the Gloucester Manufacturing Company, of which Mr. David S. Brown, of this city, is President, and before the flames could be extinguished the main building, 60 by 250 feet, and three stories high, together with valuable machinery, finished and unfinished goods, and some smaller buildings, were almost totally destroyed.

The flames were first discovered issuing from a building containing log-wood, near or above the boiler-house, and from this the fire spread rapidly through the main building, notwithstanding the active efforts of the men employed in the works. Information was immediately sent to the Fire Departments in Camden and this city, and during the afternoon companies from Camden, and the Hope Hose Company, the Weccacoe Steam Fire Engine Company, and the Southwark Hose Company, of Philadelphia, arrived on the ground with their apparatus, and through their energetic efforts the cylinder-house, containing valuable machinery, shedding, and several detached buildings were saved. The shedding near the river and a large quantity of coal were kept from burning by streams from three steam tugs that happened to be near by at the time the fire occurred. Valuable assistance was also given by the Gloucester Steamboat Company.

The main building destroyed contained, among other valuable machinery, nine print presses, worth from $5600 to $7000 each, and about 40,000 pieces of finished and unfinished goods, worth some $150,000. Some few pieces of the goods were removed, but in a damaged condition. The loss on the goods, we are informed, is covered by insurance. There is also an insurance of $180,000 on the building and machinery, but this, it is thought, will not cover the loss, but it was impossible to tell the exact damage done by fire until it could be ascertained what was the amount of machinery that had escaped the flames.

The works, which were the third largest in this country, engaged in making Madder prints, occupied three or four acres of ground, and employed over 300 hands, all of whom will for the present be thrown out of employment. The works were running to their full capacity, and were producing about 12,000 pieces of goods per week. The total loss is estimated at about $500,000, and it is thought that the insurances in Philadelphia, New York and Eastern Companies will nearly cover that amount.

The first buildings erected at this place for the Company were destroyed by fire before work was commenced in them, and two or three years ago the buildings destroyed yesterday made a narrow escape by the burning of a carpenter shop attached to the premises.

—Miss Harriet G. Hosmer is spending a few days at the old family mansion in Watertown, Mass.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.
SUN RISES....5 49 | MOON RISES....4 21
SUN SETS....6 09 | HIGH WATER....1 05

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.
JAMES T. YOUNG, CASPER WISTAR, THOMAS POTTER, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Palmyra	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 1
Weser	Southampton	New York	Sept. 1
Louisiana	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 2
Britannia	Glasgow	New York	Sept. 2
Wm. Penn	London	New York	Sept. 5
St. George	Liverpool	Quebec	Sept. 5
Russia	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 5
Malta	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 8
C. of Boston	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 9

FOR EUROPE.

Allemannia	New York	Hamburg	Sept. 15
Scotia	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 16
Colorado	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 16
Tarifa	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 17
America	New York	Bremen	Sept. 17
Napoleon III	New York	Havre	Sept. 19
Celtic	New York	London	Sept. 19
Caledonia	New York	Glasgow	Sept. 19
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 19
C. of N. York	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 22
Bolivia	New York	Hamburg	Sept. 24
Nebraska	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 23
Russia	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 23
City of Boston	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 26

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Ocean Queen	New York	Aspinwall	Sept. 16
Star of the Union	Philada	New Orleans	Sept. 17
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	Sept. 17
Missouri	New York	Havana	Sept. 17
Wyoming	Philada	Savannah	Sept. 19
Guiding Star	New York	Aspinwall	Sept. 19
Borussia	New York	Havana	Sept. 19
Mississippi	New York	Rio Janeiro	Sept. 23

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Str Beverly, Pierce, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Hunter, Rogers, 36 hours from Providence, with mdse. to D. S. Stetson & Co. Passed off New Castle, ship Alaska, from Liverpool, in tow of the steamtug America.

Schr G. C. Morris, Artis, 4 days from Georgetown, S. C., with lumber.

Schr C. Cooper, Nickerson, 4 days from Harwichport, with mdse. to Crowell & Collins.

Schr Sussex, Mason, 2 days from Milton, Del., with grain to Christian & Co.

Schr Wm. Townsend, McNitt, 1 day from Frederica, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr Martha M. Davis, Laws, 1 day from Milford, Del., with grain to Jas. Barratt.

Schr Freemason, Furman, 2 days from Indian river, Del., with gum hubs to Collins & Co.

Schr Chief, Aydelotte, 1 day from Indian river, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr F. Nowell, Fennimore, from Chelsea.

Steamer C. Comstock, Drake, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer Chester, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

BELOW.

Ship Alaska, Small, from Liverpool Aug. 5.

Brig Shannon, Sawyer, from Zaza Aug. 25, arrived at the Delaware Breakwater yesterday morning, and was ordered to proceed to Philadelphia.

MEMORANDA.

Ship J. Montgomery, Maling, hence, at Antwerp 30th ult.

Ship Neptune, Zencke, hence, at Brouwershaven 30th ult.

Ship Germania, Uhrbrock, hence, at Antwerp 30th ultimo.

Ship John Barbour Chapman, for Philadelphia, cleared at Liverpool 1st inst.

Ship Francis B. Cutting, Tyson, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, was off Great Ormshead, midnight 29th ultimo.

Ship Electric Junge, hence, at Altona 29th ult.

Steamship Prometheus, Gray, for Philadelphia, sailed from Charleston yesterday.

Brig B. Ingiaac, for Philadelphia, was in the Roads, Fortress Monroe, yesterday.

Barque Annie W. Goddard, Mayne, from Falmouth, Eng., with a cargo of iron for Philadelphia, put into Halifax 11th inst., to repair spars.

Barque Flora M. Huibert, Curtis, for Philadelphia, sailed from Greenock 2d inst.

Barque Diana, Michaelis, from London via Falmouth for Philadelphia, was off Deal 1st inst.

Barque Natrona, Robinson, hence, at Stettin 28th ultimo.

Barque Andress, Dahl, hence, at Antwerp 30th ult.

Barque Jenny, Henrice, hence, at Helvoet 28th ult.

Barque Schamyi, Smith, for Philadelphia, sailed from Leghorn 29th ult.

Barque Atlantic, De Haan, hence for Hamburg, was off Plymouth 28th ult.

Barque Maria, Bomans, hence, at Antwerp 2d inst.

Barque Alpha, Torgersen, hence, at Pillau 27th ult.

Barque Tropic Bird, Robbins, from London for Philadelphia, was spoken in lat 40 14, long. 69 30—no date.

Brig Sevogel, Laughinrichs, hence, at Venice 27th ult. via Gibraltar.

Brig Heinrich Moll, Bradherring, hence for Stockholm, passed Copenhagen 29th ult.

Brig Erie, Sears, hence for Malmo, in the Sound, Elsinore, 30th ult.

Brig J. W. Spencer, Spencer, hence for Stettin, in the Sound, Elsinore, 30th ult.

Brig Frontier, Skinner, hence for Portland, which went ashore at Quogue, L. I., 31st ult., and subsequently reported as having gone to pieces has been got off by the New York Submarine Company's agent, Capt. John Waters, and taken to New York by the steamer Lackawanna, in good condition.

Schr L. L. Wadsworth, Bailey, hence, at Portsmouth 16th inst.

Schrs M. Hunter, Orr; H. Baker, Webber; and Mary Ella, Thomas, hence, at Portland 11th inst.

Schr Robt. Palmer, Clark, hence, at Salem 11th inst.

Schr Sarah Bruen, Adams, hence, at Wilmington, N. C., 11th inst.

Schrs E. H. Naylor, Naylor; Frances Edwards, Somers; A. H. Leaming, Brower; E. J. Heratt, Gray; and J. W. Vanneman, Sharp, hence, at Boston 12th instant.

Steamer Black Diamond, Meredith, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

STEAMBOAT LINES.

BRISTOL LINE

BETWEEN NEW YORK AND BOSTON, VIA BRISTOL.

For PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON, NEW BEDFORD CAPE COD, and all points of railway communication, East and North.

The new and splendid steamers BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE, leave Pier No. 40 NORTH RIVER foot of Canal street, adjoining Debrasses Street Ferry, New York, at 5 P. M., daily, Sundays excepted, connecting with steamboat train at Bristol at 4 30 A. M., arriving in Boston at 6 A. M., in time to connect with all the morning trains from that city. The most desirable and pleasant route to the White Mountains. Travellers for that point can make direct connections by way of Providence and Worcester, or Boston.

State-rooms and Tickets secured at office on Pier 40 New York.

H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.

615m

PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON Steamboat Line.—The steamboat EDWIN FORREST leaves ARCH Street Wharf, for Trenton, stopping at Tacony, Torresdale, Beverly, Burlington, Bristol, Florence, Robbins' Wharf, and White Hill.

Leave Arch Street Wharf	Leave South Trenton
Saturday, Sept. 12, 5 A. M.	Saturday, Sept. 12, 12 M.

Sunday, Sept. 13, to Burlington, Bristol, and intermediate landings, leaves Arch street wharf at 8 A. M. and 2 P. M.; leaves Bristol at 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.

Monday, Sept.	14, 10	A. M	Monday, Sept.	14, 2	P. M
Tuesday, "	15, 11	A. M	Tuesday, "	15, 3	P. M
Wednesday, "	16, 11	A. M	Wednesday, "	16, 3	P. M
Thursday "	17, 12	M.	Thursday, "	17, 4	P. M
Friday, "	18, 1	P. M	Friday, "	18, 5	P. M

Fare to Trenton, 40 cents each way; interm diate places, 25 cents. 4 11

FOR CHESTER, HOOK, AND WILMINGTON—At 8 30 and 9 50 A. M. and 3 00 P. M.

The steamer S. M. FELTON and ARIEL leave CHESNUT street Wharf (Sundays excepted) at 8 30 and 9 50 A. M., and 3 00 P. M., returning leave Wilmington at 6 50 A. M., 12 30, and 3 30 P. M. Stopping at Chester and Hook each way.

Fare, 10 cents between all points.

Excursion tickets, 15 cents, good to return by either boat. 6 3tf

OPPOSITION TO THE COMBINED RAILROAD AND RIVER MONOPOLY.

Steamer JOHN SYLVESTER will make daily excursions to Wilmington (Sundays excepted), touching at Chester and Marcus Hook, leaving ARCH Street wharf at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., returning, leave Wilmington at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M.

Light freights taken.

L. W. BURNS, Captain.

4 28 tf

DAILY EXCURSIONS.—THE splendid steamboat JOHN A. WARNER leaves CHESNUT Street Wharf, Philada., at 2 o'clock and 6 o'clock P. M., for Burlington and Bristol, touching at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia, and Beverly. Returning, leaves Bristol at 7 o'clock A. M. and 4 P. M.

Fare, 25 cents each way: Excursion 40 cts. 4 11tf

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE.

This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to at once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air-tight; self cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with uprights flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometric condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.

Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle

CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,
Philadelphia.

A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.

N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 8 19f

MEDICAL.

IMPORTANT TO INVALIDS

IRON IN THE BLOOD.

A PERMANENT TONIC,

WITHOUT ALCOHOL.

HEALTH FOR THE SICK.

STRENGTH TO THE WEAK.

VIGOR FOR THE FEEBLE.

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP, *a Protected Solution of the Protoxide of Iron*, strikes at the root of disease by supplying the blood with its VITAL PRINCIPLE OR LIFE ELEMENT, IRON, giving *Strength, Vigor*, and *New Life* to the whole system.

PERUVIAN SYRUP Is a Protoxide of Iron.

PERUVIAN SYRUP Makes the Weak Strong.

PERUVIAN SYRUP Contains no Alcohol.

PERUVIAN SYRUP Builds up the Broken-down.

PERUVIAN SYRUP Cures the Dyspepsia.

PERUVIAN SYRUP Invigorates the Brain.

PERUVIAN SYRUP Cures Female Weaknesses.

PERUVIAN SYRUP Cures Spring Debility.

PERUVIAN SYRUP Vitalizes and Purifies the Blood.

PERUVIAN SYRUP Restores the Vigor of Youth.

PERUVIAN SYRUP Is Pleasant to take.

Being free from Alcohol in any form, its energizing effects are not followed by corresponding reaction, but are permanent.

Stimulants only afford temporary relief, and have the same effect as giving a tired horse the whip instead of oats. The true way is to invigorate the debilitated system by supplying the blood with its Life Element—IRON, thereby infusing strength, vigor and new life into al parts of the system, and building up an IRON CONSTITUTION.

Thousands have been changed by the use o this remedy, from weak, sickly, suffering creatures, to strong, healthy, and happy men and women, and invalids cannot reasonably hesitate to give it a trial.

PRICE.

Large Bottles, (24 oz.) $2·00, or 3 for $5·00.
Small Bottles, (10 oz). $1 00, or 6 for $5·00.

If your Druggist does not keep it, send direct to me, and it will be forwarded promptly by express.

A 32 page pamphlet sent *free* to any address.

CAUTION—In purchasing the PERUVIAN SYRUP, be particular to get the *Genuine*, and not one of the many Alcoholic Elixirs of Peruvian Bark, or Bark and Iron. See that Peruvian Syrup is blown in the glass.

J. P. DINSMORE, Proprietor,

No. 36 DEY Street, New York.

For Sale in Philadelphia by

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN,

No. 602 ARCH Street,

FRENCH, RICHARDS & CO.,

AND BY DRUGGISTS GENERALLY. 7 13m

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
FIFTH WEEK OF THE
GRAND SPECTACULAR PLAY,
BEYOND ALL DISPUTE
THE MOST MAGNIFICENT SPECTACLE
EVER PRODUCED IN THE WORLD,
FAIRY LAND ECLIPSED!
THE MARVELS OF THE ARABIAN NIGHTS
BECOME TAME AFTER A VISIT TO
THE WHITE FAWN.
THIS EVENING,
WILL BE PRESENTED THE
GRAND SPECTACLE,
THE WHITE FAWN,
AND
JARRETT & PALMER'S COMBINED
PARISIENNE AND VIENNOISE BALLET
TROUPE.
THE WHITE FAWN RECONSTRUCTED,
THE GUARD IMPERIAL,
Composed of little children
ON HORSEBACK,
MILITARY BALLET AND MARCH,
BY FORTY LADIES.
NEPTUNE'S DAUGHTERS AT THE BATH.
THE FESTIVAL OF THE BELLS,
THE BUILDING OF THE TOWER,
THE FIRE-FLY BALLET,
GRAND PROCESSIONS,
KINGDOM OF FISHES,
THE AIKA BALLET,
FARRAGUT MATELOT,
and the inimitable and unprecedentable
TRANSFORMATION SCENE.

WALNUT ST. THEATRE, BEGINS AT 7½ TO 8.
THIS EVENING,
THIRD AND LAST WEEK
of Charles Reade's Romantic Drama of
FOUL PLAY,
FOUL PLAY,
FOUL PLAY,
from the celebrated work of Charles Reade and Dion Boucicault,
View of the Bay and City of Hobart Town, Australia.
THE LOVER'S LEAP.
THE SHIP IS SCUTT

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED), AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING, *NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.*

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TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1868.

Maine.

...n no uncertain, hesi... of the MAINE has spoken, and ... tating way. Unlike the utterances ... Delphian oracle of old, there is no ambiguity, no chance for a two-fold construction. The election yesterday resulted in an unequivocal Republican triumph. As our facetious Democratic contemporary says this morning, the result "is the coming event of victory, casting its glorious shadow before."

Let us examine the figures closely, for a studied effort will be made by the reactionists to pervert them into an indication of a Democratic gain and the presage of a Democratic triumph in November. The Republican majority of last year was 11,614, in a total vote of 103,684. Yesterday the aggregate vote approximated to 130,000, with a Republican majority of about 22,000, which is conceded by the leading Democratic organ of the State, as will be seen by our special despatches. The Democratic mathematicians are remarkably addicted to percentages, and they will endeavor to show that their vote was increased at a larger ratio than that of the Republicans. Now percentages are decidedly convenient, and may be so contorted as to answer almost any purpose. Thus the aggregate vote of this year shows an increase of not more than 26 per cent. on that of 1867, while the Republican majority, when similarly compared, gives a round and square increase of 100 per cent., which is eminently satisfactory from every point of view, and highly encouraging from the most fastidious.

But at the very outset the Seymourites will demand that the Republicans should regain the majority of full 27,687, which Governor Chamberlain received in 1866, to enable them to claim a substantial triumph, and that every vote short of that which is shown by the majority of the present year is to be accredited as a Democratic gain. This assumption is based on the fact that in 1867, when the aggregate vote showed a decrease of 8189, and the Republican majority a decrease of 16,073, the contest was materially affected by local issues, which caused the heavy falling off in the Republican vote and majority. At the time the Democratic journals and orators were not slow to claim the full benefit of this decrease, in favor of the presumed endorsement of their national platform, and to herald it as the first bright omen of the coming reaction which culminated at the recent farce of an election held in the State of Kentucky. Now, however, it suits their purpose to take a different view of the situation, and to regard their increase in 1867 as merely an episode. The one position is as untenable as the other. What the Democracy gained in 1867 was in great measure owing to local dissatisfaction in the Republican ranks, but it was fairly gained and was their own henceforth—until they lost it. At the gubernatorial election in 1864, when the aggregate vote was the same as in 1866, almost to a unit, the Republican ticket received a majority of only 19,180. At the gubernatorial election in 1860, when the total vote was almost equal to yesterday's the Republican majority was but 18,031. I it be at all necessary to go further back into the past than 1867 for purposes of comparison, why should we pause at 1866, when the Republican majority was larger, by 3000, than ever before? Simply for the sake of permitting the Democratic leaders to pervert the teachings of figures, which are proverbial for their propensity for truth-telling, but nevertheless may be so twisted and contorted by a sophistical reasoner as to turn everything topsy-turvy, and make the weaker side appear the stronger.

The plain and simple truth in the matter is this. The majority rolled up yesterday in Maine was greater than that of last year by at least 11,000 votes, and full 9,000 in excess of the average Republican majority during the past twelve years.

The field was hotly contested from the first, for it was felt and fully appreciated by the leaders of both parties that her voice was to give the key-note to the great struggle which is still impending. The ablest speakers of both persuasions were employed, and no stone was left unturned that might impede the progress of either. The issue—not between Chamberlain and Pillsbury, who are both good men in their way, and either of them abundantly capable of discharging the gubernatorial functions in a manner creditable to themselves and satisfactory to the people of the State—not this petty local issue, but the grand question, Shall the fruits of the war for the Union be surrendered at the bidding of unrepentant Rebels? was fairly before the people, and they have responded to it in the spirit in which they responded in 1861 to the despairing cry of the nation. They have echoed the voice of Vermont, and the echo has rivalled the first battle-cry, has surpassed it in earnest emphasis and harmony. Maine has proved herself and her people true to the traditions of the past and faithful to the hopes of the future. By a majority of 22,000 she has declared that, by the election of Grant and Colfax alone, can the Republic be rescued from the peril into which it has been drawn by the apostacy of Andrew Johnson. Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana will take up the strain in October, and in November the nation will again assert its vitality in a way that will forever put at rest all attempts to disintegrate its territory, all hope or prospect of ever casting it back into the baneful shadow of human bondage.

"No Pent-up Utica Contracts our Powers."

THE Democratic party has often evinced a sort of instinct for success, and a skill in partisan management that commanded the admiration of its antagonists. But as the campaign progresses it becomes more and more evident that in the hour of its sorest need it was bereft of its wonted sagacity, and that its Tammany Hall Convention made exceedingly unfortunate and unpopular nominations.

It was warned in time that the great Republican army would be marshalled to victory by the most popular men in the country—by the great hero, "patient in toil, serene amidst alarms, inflexible in faith, invincible in arms," Ulysses S. Grant, and the firm and faithful favorite of Congress and the people, Schuyler Colfax—candidates who would inevitably win, ... the support of thousands ...atively little for ... on personal gro... of voters who cared compa... Republican principles or the Republican pa...

The New York Convention seems to have been conscious of the importance of the demand made upon its wisdom, but instead of proving equal to the occasion, it is difficult to explain its final action on any other theory than that, after floundering through a long series of ballotings, manacled by the old badge of subserviency to the South, the aristocratic two-thirds rule, it was content in its despairing mood to aim at the narrow end of seeking a candidate possessing sufficient strength among the jarring elements of the Convention to please two-thirds of its jealous politicians, rather than at the higher object of seeking a candidate acceptable to the people.

It is now clearly evident that the Convention made a terrible and fatal blunder. It gained no friends, and made many enemies by choosing Seymour and Blair as its representatives. It is utterly impossible to awaken a spark of enthusiasm anywhere for the Utica statesman. There is nothing in his character or record to elicit the sympathy of a single human being, or to win a solitary vote beyond the picket line of the regular forces of the Democracy. He is not sufficiently distinguished or sufficiently trained in the field of national statesmanship to attract admiration for proved abilities, and yet he is unfortunately unable to obtain shelter from undeserved attack in the shades of absolute obscurity. No man has ever yet held the office of President who had not previously distinguished himself in some manner by civil or military national services, as a Congressman, Senator, Cabinet officer, or General. Horatio Seymour possesses no such claim to distinction. Whatever may be his abilities, they have never been tested in the slightest degree in the field in which he now aspires to rise by one bound to the highest honors, an ambition that must inevitably end in the establishment of a new reading of the favorite quotation:—"No pent-up Utica contracts our powers."

He has done enough as a stump-orator, as Governor of New York, and as an instrument in Democratic National Conventions to render himself obnoxious, but nothing to win an honorable fame or to endear himself to a great nation.

If the Convention had chosen some man never heard of before, except as an obscure member of Congress, he would have secured every vote that Seymour can get and he would have retained some followers that will be driven to Grant by Seymour's dark record.

If General Winfield S. Hancock had been nominated there would at least have been a serious division among the soldiers of the Union army, and thousands of War Democrats who turn with disgust and indignation from the hero of the anti-draft riots would have rallied with enthusiasm under the standard of a soldier whose gallantry is indisputable.

If Asa Packer had been nominated, his popularity would have endangered the result in Pennsylvania. His eminent success in the business world, his extensive connections with powerful railway interests, his wise and liberal charities, his well-known conservatism and patriotism, would have given him many elements of positive strength, and at the same time rendered him almost unassailable except on the single ground that he was a member of the Democratic party.

If Hendricks had been nominated, the Democrats could have boasted, with apparent justice, that they had selected the most prominent statesman on the stage of active politics they now possess, and they would have received credit for an honest effort to make a wise choice from their meagre stock of available material.

If Chief Justice Chase had been nominated, it would have been impossible to prevent the stampede of a large body of Republicans. Defections would inevitably have occurred in many quarters, and the Southern Democrats who have gone into the business of courting the colored vote would have been so much aided in their efforts in that direction that they would have probably carried several Southern State.

Even if Young Greenbacks, Pendleton, had been nominated, he would have aroused a wide-spread feeling of enthusiasm among his misguided admirers. As he dictated the financial plank of the platform, and as he was the honest choice of a very large portion, if not of the absolute majority of his party, the janissaries of the organization would have labored for his triumph with unprecedented zeal and enthusiasm. The party now is compelled to bear all the odium of his doctrines without deriving any advantage from a fanatical fight to uphold them.

COLORADO.—The Democracy have clapped its hands over Colorado, and claimed a magnificent triumph. But the fallacy of counting chickens, etc., is again proved. The latest advices show that Bradford, the Republican nominee, is still ahead, and all the State except three counties have been heard from. It seems that Colorado gives the same kind of victory as Vermont and Maine. We are satisfied.

The Grossest Fraud Yet Attempted.

DEMOCRACY is desperate. From indications it seems more than probable that the holders of the coffee-boiling operations will be all thrown into the shade by the more recent inventions. The latest plan of operation is to mutilate the law itself and then strike at the root of all preventives to unlimited fraud. In Connecticut, for instance, we have the latest plan. The last Legislature of that State, warned by the experience of past years, and remembering the astonishing naturalization which precedes an election, passed a statute forbidding the city courts to grant naturalization to foreigners. As this would affect the voting population of the Democratic party to the extent of several thousand votes, they ... determined to evade the law by every ... possible means. Governor English ...oed it, and it was passed over his veto. But before it was vetoed and after it was passed, the enrolled copy was mutilated by ... striking out the vital ... clause. This copy, thus mutilated, was laid before the Governor, yet he wrote his message as though it was in a perfect state. The deception was perfect, and the bill as passed over the veto was the mutilated copy. When published, however, in the State organs its text was correct. The whole affair is clearly a premeditated and deeply-laid plot to rob the people of that protection which they are entitled to, and to secure a Democratic victory at all hazards. It remains to be seen whether the conspirators in the capital of Connecticut will be sustained by the people in this effort to defraud, or whether they will be hurled from their places by an indignant commonwealth whom they have betrayed.

The Great Meeting To-Night.

THIRTY thousand Republican voters of Philadelphia and its vicinity will assemble to-night on Broad street, to give *eclat* to the grand mass meeting to-night. The Union League, that great organization, lends all its vast influence to promote the triumph of the demonstration. General Daniel E. Sickles, Hon. John Sherman, General Kilpatrick, Hon. ... B. Mann, and our distinguished representatives in Congress will positively address the meeting this evening. The glorious news which has just arrived from Maine, and the great triumph in Vermont have tended to arouse our enthusiasm, ... which will call together tens of thousands, and make the welkin ring with shouts. Numerous organizations, handsomely equipped with torches and capes, splendid bands of music, and an array of speakers of the first ability and national reputation, will insure an interest never exceeded. In addition to fireworks, the League have a novel feature in the shape of an enormous calcium light with appropriate pictures, which will be a new and attractive feature.

CAUSE FOR ALARM.—The Richmond *Whig*, which now floats at its mast-head without objection the motto "*Sic semper tyrannus!*" is in confidential communication with the Democratic candidate for the Presidency. In a recent issue it said:—

"It has reached us in a very direct way, that Mr. Seymour has expressed the opinion that a certain speech (falsely reported, we believe) of a distinguished Southerner cost the Democratic party of the North 200,000 votes. Better not say anything than use language that only exasperates and strengthens our enemies."

Mr. Seymour is justly alarmed, and the melancholy reflection of the *Whig* is quite opportune. The speeches of these Southern fire-eaters at the North have done the Democratic party great damage, and will continue to do so. But we hope they will continue to prate about their "reverence and regard for the Union," and to denounce as a traitor and a liar the conqueror of the Rebellion, to the very day of election. They are the faithful exponents of latter-day Democracy, and their indiscreet harangues go far towards enlightening the people as to the spirit and object of the unholy alliance into which the Democratic party of the North has been allured, by the hope of obtaining control of the National Government.

THE citizens of this State should not forget that the proposed revival of the Reciprocity treaty is intended to injure two of the leading interests of Pennsylvania. While New England covets fishing privileges, and New York and New England seek profits from their trade with the New Dominion, Nova Scotia is specially anxious to have her coal and Canada her petroleum admitted into the United States free of duty. The British and colonial advocates of reciprocity so well understand the bearing of the proposed treaty that they do not hesitate to announce their expectation that it will be opposed by the Representatives of this State, and they should not be disappointed.

THE pirate Semmes had the candor to announce in a recent speech at Mobile that "he fought the war on principles of Democracy;" and this statement is undoubtedly true so far as the past and present understanding of Democratic principles among the leaders of that party in the South is concerned. As these leaders have an amiable way, when their party is in power, of forcing their interpretation of platforms upon their subservient Northern associates, the destroyer of unarmed merchantmen advocates the election of Seymour and Blair on the ground that their triumph would sanction all the traitorous, bloody, and disgraceful deeds committed by himself and his villainous associates during the war.

"THIS THING MUST BE STOPPED."—Mr. Clement L. Vallandigham, who was the chief instrument in effecting the nomination of Horatio Seymour at the Tammany Convention, telegraphed as follows to Secretary McCulloch on the 10th instant:—

"Why are radicals still appointed to office in this State? This thing must be stopped.
"C. L. VALANDIGHAM."

We fear there is some mistake about this, and that Vallandigham has waked up the wrong man. The Secretary of the Treasury is a thorough-going, out-and-out renegade, and would not be guilty of any thing so desperately wicked as is here alleged.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT IN DANGER.—There is no teacher like experience, and it is well to learn in suffering what we teach in song. Other trite mottoes being unnecessary, we would say that a change has come over the feelings of Hon. Schuyler Colfax towards the Indians. For many years Mr. Colfax has rather sided towards the sympathetic, and been inclined to use his Congressional influence in deprecation of severe measures towards the aborigines. Now he says that on his return he will do all he can to get a rigorous policy of punishment inaugurated, convinced that the lenient plan is a failure. Why this conviction? The answer is plain. The honorable gentleman came near losing his own scalp. It required a band of Ute Indians, who were friends, to save that civilized remnant. The ... prospect of a Vice-President of the ... States being without a scalp will, we hope, make ... children. like tender-hearted ...

York *Tribune* is not TO THE POINT.—The New ... guage in dealing remarkable for its choice of lan... New York with Democracy. It says:—"The ... against *World* wants to know who is running ... No-John T. Hoffman. It will find out at the ... vember election; and the country will also find out, if Mr. Hoffman should be elected, that Peter B. Sweeney will be Governor. With Sweeney, we should have in Albany that shameless and abandoned ring of public plunderers that is the curse of our city; a court house in every county as extravagant and unnecessary as the one recently built in New York; with street-opening commissions running roads all over the State, through the Adirondacs and among the Catskills, so that the Street Commissioner's fees may be assigned by the Tammany Judges of the Supreme Court. Mayor Hoffman's plausible address and gracious manners will avail nothing against the just fear of the people of New York. He is nothing but the mere figure-head of a company of gentlemen who live upon the public plunder as shamelessly as though they were so many bandits who stop citizens in the streets and demand their watches and pocket-books. Hoffman's success is the success of corruption and additional taxation; his government that of license, fraud, and theft. His defeat will be the triumph ... economy and good government."

MUSICAL AND ... DRAMATIC.

The English Opera.

A large audience was in attendance last evening at the Arch Street Theatre to witness the performance of Flotow's opera of *Martha*, by the Richings troupe. The selection was a judicious one for the opening night of the season, for *Martha* is one of the best of the light operas, and it has a well deserved popularity; the music lively, graceful and pathetic, in keeping with the pleasant little love story which it interprets, and there is no work in which Mrs. Bernard and her company appear to more advantage. The cast was the same as on former occasions when this opera has been performed by the Richings troupe; "Lady Harriet," Mrs. Bernard; "Nancy," Mrs. E. Seguin; "Plunkett," Mr. Campbell; "Lionel," Mr. Castle; "Lord Tristan," Mr. Seguin, and "High Sheriff," Mr. J. G. Peakes, and as the public are familiar with the opera and the singers, it is not necessary for us to make more than a general allusion to them. Last evening there were occasional evidences of a want of entire sympathy between the orchestra and the singers, and the chorus seemed to be a little out of training. The performance, however, was of more than average merit, and the trifling deficiencies which we noticed will be corrected when all things get into working order again as the season advances. The leading artists were warmly welcomed when they made their appearance on the stage. They were in good voice, having apparently been benefited by two or three months' rest, and they sang as well as we remember ever to have heard them.

The Theatres This Evening.

At the Arch the Richings troupe will appear in Balfe's popular opera of *The Bohemian Girl*.

At the Chesnut the fine spectacle of the *White Fawn* will be given.

At the Walnut the drama of *Foul Play* will be performed.

At the American there will be an attractive entertainment of a varied character.

At Hooley's Opera House a number of interesting novelties have been produced.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

WORDS THAT BREATHE.—SCENT your handkerchief with PHALON'S new perfume, "FLOR DE MAYO." fair ladies, and your written words will breathe even a rarer fragrance than if they had been uttered by your own rosy lips. Sold by all Druggists. 1t

FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT Sunburn, Freckles, and keep the skin white and beautiful use WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERINE TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERINE. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and superb as a toilet soap. Sold by all Druggists. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 2 4

THE RAILROAD CAR TRUST LOAN.

CAPITAL STOCK $750,000,

divided into shares of $1000 each—carrying dividends at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum.

The subscribers to the above Loan have united under articles of association for the purpose of buying and constructing Railroad Cars and Locomotives, to be leased to the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company. The Articles of Association and the Lease to said Company have been deposited with the Fidelity Insurance, Trust, and Safe Deposit Company, No 421 CHESNUT Street, who have been appointed Trustee, on behalf of said Association, and are authorized to receive subscriptions to the amount of $700,000. For further information, apply to

N. B. BROWNE, President.
R. PATTERSON, Treasurer. 9 15 3t

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street. PHILADELPHIA, May 27, 1868.

NOTICE—To the holders of bonds of the PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY due April 1, 1870.

The Company offer to exchange any of these bonds, of $1000 each, at any time before the (1st) first day of October next at par for a new mortgage bond of equal amount bearing seven per cent. interest, clear of United States and State taxes, having twenty-five years to run.

The bonds not surrendered on or before the 1st of October next will be paid at maturity, in accordance with their tenor. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.
9 28 10t

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, SEPTEMBER 7, 1868.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of SEVEN DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS per share on the Stock of the Company for the last six months, which will be paid to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, after the 17th instant.
9 7 9t WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary.

AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON.—THE LARGEST FIRST-CLASS HOTEL IN NEW ENGLAND—Vertical Railways; Apartments with Bathing and Water conveniences connecting. Billiard Halls, Telegraph Office, and Cafe.
7 9 th s 3m LEWIS RICE & SON, Proprietors.

MRS. BROOKS, NO. 1402 WALNUT Street, having completed her improvements, is now ready to make engagements. A few choice rooms can be had, including a handsome suite on the second floor, with private bath room, etc. 9 15 3t*

UNION REPUBLICAN NATURALIZATION COMMITTEE will meet daily at Hopkins', No. 413 LIBRARY Street.
9 8 tf M. C. HONG, Chairman.

PENNSYLVANIA HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—A Stated Meeting This Evening ...

CLOTHING.

'NOTLAZOMAHUITZLEOPIXCATAZINS.'

The above is one of the most beautiful words we have ever seen. A little too long, perhaps, for general use, and somewhat difficult to pronounce. But that's no matter. All it needs is practice. It is a Mexican word: the one which the Mexicans use to express the idea of

"ELOQUENT COUNTRY MINISTER."

In connection with which, we take the liberty of remarking that all the "NOTLAZOMAHUITZLEOPIXCATAZINS" in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware, and all adjacent States; also, all over creation, even as far as Mexico, and everywhere else, with all their Elders, Deacons, Vestrymen, Trustees, Sextons, and all persons whatsoever pertaining to their congregations; also, people belonging to no congregations at all; with all the rest of mankind, and boykind; all these people are invited to call and buy from our Mammoth Stock of Elegant Fall Clothes; the best ever seen, at the most incomprehensibly low prices. Better come soon!

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

GREAT BROWN STONE CLOTHES STORE,
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
9 11 4p

FRANK CRANELLO,
TAILOR,
No. 921 CHESNUT STREET,
(PENN MUTUAL BUILDINGS),

HAVING SECURED THE SERVICES OF THE FOLLOWING EMINENT ARTISTS,

JOSEPH TACKEY, on Coats,
ERNEST L. MUELLER, on Pants and Vests,

ENTIRE SATISFACTION AS TO STYLE AND FIT IS FULLY GUARANTEED.
SUITS MADE TO ORDER IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS' NOTICE. 6 18 3m

GROCERIES, ETC.

NEW MESS MACKEREL,

... IN FINE ORDER.
JUST IN STORE, ...

ALSO,

SMOKED AND SPICED SALMON.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
GROCERS,
S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT Sts.,
6 16 tuths PHILADELPHIA.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A RARE CHANCE.

The Stock, Fixtures, and Lease of the old and successful Stand of the undersigned, located in the most central part of CHESNUT Street, No. 1004 Established Twenty-seven Years (Ten of which in the present location) for the sale of Silks, Ribbons, Millinery, Lace, and Fancy Goods. The Proprietor going out of business. Apply promptly to

JOHN WARBURTON,
No 1004 CHESNUT Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY Property in part, a country seat or farm of 5 acres, with 8 miles of the city and 1½ of Germantown; replete with every convenience. Address 9 14 3t* "ELWOOD," Telegraph Office.

WEST PHILADELPHIA.—FOR SALE, house on LOCUST Street, east of Fortieth street, south side. Price $16,500.
9 12 3t* WM. B. WEIR, No. 3036 Chesnut st.

TO RENT.

FOR RENT,

PREMISES, No. 809 CHESNUT St.,

FOR STORE OR OFFICE.

ALSO, OFFICES AND LARGE ROOMS suitable for a Commercial College. Apply at
6 24tf BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS.

"A REGAL DESSERT."

A new and beautiful Chromo-Lithograph, after a painting by J. W. Peyer, just received by

A. S. ROBINSON,
No. 910 CHESNUT Street,

Who has just received NEW AND ELEGANT CHROMOS, NEW PLAIN and PAINTED FRENCH PHOTOGRAPHS, NEW ENGRAVINGS, NEW DRESDEN ENAMELS, NEW BERLIN PHOTOS, FLOWERS, Etc FREE GALLERY. LOOKING GLASSES, Etc. 15

POINT BREEZE PARK RACES.

POINT BREEZE PARK,
WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16,
Postponed Race: premium $2000, mile heats, 3 in 5 to harness.
D. Pincent b. m. Lady Thorn.
S. McLaughlin ent. b. g. Mountain Boy.
The privilege of a member introducing a male friend without pay is suspended.
Omnibuses will start from Library street at 2:30 o'clock P. M. 1t

PIANOS.

CHICKERING Grand, Square, and Upright PIANOS, DUTTON'S,
9 10 1m4p No. 914 CHESNUT Street.

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND square and upright Pianos, at BLASIUS BROS.', No. 1006 CHESNUT Street. 8 1 tf

STECK & CO.'S AND HAINES BROTHERS' PIANOS, and MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS, only at J. E. GOULD'S New Store,
8 20 3m4p No. 923 CHESNUT Street.

SOAP.

QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP
QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP.
QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP.

For doing a family washing in the best and cheapest manner. Guaranteed equal to any in the world! Has all the strength of the old rosin soap, with the mild and lathering qualities of genuine Castile. Try this splendid Soap. SOLD BY THE ALDEN CHEMICAL WORKS, NO. 48 NORTH FRONT ST. PHILADELPHIA. 6 29 3m4p

PIANO.—MR. V. VON AMSBERG HAS RESUMED his Lessons, No. 254 South 15th st. 8 15 1m*

DELIGHTFUL EXCURSIONS TO GLOUCESTER POINT daily. Boats leave foot of SOUTH street every few minutes. 12 1m1p*

DRY GOODS.

THE "BEE-HIVE"

DRY GOODS STORE,

No. 920 CHESNUT Street.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.

WILL OPEN

ON MONDAY, August 31,

THEIR FIRST IMPORTATIONS

OF

FALL DRESS GOODS,

Comprising the most desirable European Novelties,

WHICH THEY PROPOSE TO OFFER

AT POPULAR PRICES.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,

THE BEE-HIVE,

No. 920 CHESNUT Street,

1 13 tuths4p PHILADELPHIA.

NEW STORE.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,

WILL OPEN THEIR

NEW STORE,

CORNER EIGHTH and MARKET,

WITH A NEW STOCK OF

DRY GOODS,

Next Monday, Sept. 21.
9 14 6trp

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM NEW YORK AUCTION SALES—

302	Needle-Worked	Double	Cambric	Bands	at	50c.
331	"	"	"	"	"	62c.
165	"	"	"	"	"	70c.
107	"	"	"	"	"	75c.
234	"	"	"	"		$1 to $1·50.

600 yards neat beautiful Worked Edgings, at 25 and 31 cents; 400 pairs Reversible Linen Cuffs, at 15 cents per pair; 100 pieces Cambric Frilled Ruffling, 35c. per piece; 2000 Plain and Tucked Linen Collars, 6c.; 1000 dos. Gents' full regular Half Hose, 25 to 37½; cheap. Ladies' extra wide leg Hose, at 31c., up very cheap. A full assortment of Ladies' and Children's Hose, best make. Ladies', Gents', and Children's Merino Shirts, Vests, and Drawers for fall and winter, cheap. 100 doz. Gents' French Suspenders, 37c., very cheap. 50 pairs Nottingham Lace Curtains, only $1·75 per pair. 80 pairs Nottingham Lace Curtains, only $2 per pair. 42 pairs Nottingham beautiful Curtains, only $3 and $4 per pair. 20 pairs Nottingham beautiful Curtains, $7 to 10 per pair.

490 yards Nottingham Lace, at 25c per yard.
478 yards Nottingham Lace, at 31c. per yard.
1000 yards very rich Lace, at 62 and 75 cents per yard.

The above goods are offered at less than importers' prices. Those in need of Curtains can save money by examining our Stock and comparing prices.

T. SIMPSON'S SONS,
9 10 thstu4t Nos. 922 and 924 PINE Street.

1868. 1868.

JOHN W. THOMAS,

Nos. 405 and 407 N. SECOND St.,

HAS NOW OPEN

HIS LARGE AND HANDSOME STOCK OF

Fall and Winter Dry Goods

FOR EXAMINATION, [9 21 rp

TO WHICH HE INVITES ATTENTION.

WANTS.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE OR SPECIAL PARTNER, with from $30,000 to $50,000, in the Dry Goods Commission business, to take the place of a retiring partner. Communications strictly confidential. Address D. G. C., EVENING TELEGRAPH Office. 9 15 3t

WANTED—A BOY TO LEARN THE BUSINESS as Salesman in a Retail House Furnishing Store. Address A. B. C., Station A, 41 S. Eighteenth street, Philadelphia. 9 11 3t*

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SALESMAN IN a large Retail House Furnishing Store. Address A., Box No. 2926 Philada. Post Office. 9 11 3t*

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at F. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 235p

PATENTED.—PANTS SCOURED AND STRETCHED from 1 to 5 inches, at Mottet, French Steam Dyeing and Scouring, No. 209 N. NINTH Street and No. 788 RACE Street. 7 30 3p

NEW YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.

This morning I counted no less than one hundred and fourteen advertisements under the head of "Education," in the *Tribune*. The schools are opening with a vengeance. Within ten days or two weeks the advertisements will all have dropped out one by one. It is amusing to read some of them. Indeed, when other departments of a newspaper fail to amuse, the advertising department can be safely relied upon. That department probably contains more lies than all the other departments put together. Ye who read the world's life given day after day, and arrange before you in judgment the various departments which you charge with being filled with *canards*, do you ever reflect, if you are an advertiser, that you are the father of more misrepresentations than any news-editor or writer of leaders whom you can lay a finger on? But these remarks, however, are particularly applicable to the educational advertisements in question. Only they promise so much that it is no wonder our boys and girls don't turn out to be the moral compendiums which they are guaranteed to become. The proverb says, Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is *old* he will not depart from it—which is the same as saying that he will return to first principles when he has sown his wild oats. (No allusion to John Allen is here intended.) Teachers train, or think they train, up children in the way they should go, but the children, particularly New York children, seem to shunt off from the parental track as soon as *pater familias*, that slow-going locomotion, is out of sight. Of all these one hundred and fourteen advertisements spread out before me, I don't know that I should solicit one of them if I had children of my own. Here is a boarding-school for ten boys, whose respective fathers, of more or less celebrity, are referred to for recommendation. Here is a seminary that combines in an unusual degree the choicest home influences with a thorough and accomplished education. Here is a classical, commercial, and military boarding-school, with a separate sleeping apartment for each pupil. Here is an English training school for boys, where the object system is adopted. At the hygienic family school girls and boys are fed, exercised, and educated physically and mentally, in accordance with the primary law of their being. This institution for young ladies aspires to be a substantial, not a fashionable, school. At the Mount Washington Collegiate Institute "Little Boys" are advertised as watched over with especial kindness and care. The difference between fashionable and unfashionable instructresses is discovered at a glance, and plain Mrs. and Miss are liberally interspersed with Madame and Madamoiselle. In the masculine advertisements not a hint is given as to the practice of corporeal punishment, and let us, therefore, hope that Solomon, who, for all his wisdom, was a practical fool in some things, has been outwitted in this nineteenth century; or that at least such castigations as are necessary are performed in darkness and secrecy, and that the birch most in vogue at present is Billy Birch of the San Francisco Minstrels.

It would be worse than carrying coals to Newcastle or owls to Athens for me to mention the fact that Mr. George W. Childs, who runs a newspaper called the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, is going to buy the *Herald* for one million dollars in gold! Add to this that old Bennett's stepping out is to be synonymous with the stepping out of Horace Greeley. Old White Hat who may daily be seen trotting down Broadway with his face like a full moon, and his pockets like a portable newspaper stand, is going to be supplanted by Charles A. Dana, who is going to sink the *Sun* in the *Tribune*. I wonder what John Young thinks of all this. I wonder what Mr. England, the hitherto managing editor of the *Sun*, thinks of it. I wonder whether it's so. I wonder whether, perhaps, there ain't just a little humbug in it. I wonder—no, I give up wondering. I sink upon the beach of supineness and wait until another wave of intelligence washes over me.

The All-England Eleven, all new men to this country, and the best cricketers that England can produce, arrived at this port on Sunday afternoon, and are stopping now at the Everett House. Yesterday afternoon they spent in practising on the St. George's ground. To-day they will witness the base-ball match between the Mutuals and Unions, at Morrisania. To-morrow they commence their first match on the St. George's grounds against a picked twenty-two of New York and vicinity. On the 22d, they play in Montreal; on the 29th, in Boston. They will then proceed to your city, and remain until October 12.

Each cricketer gets $250 in gold for his services. Their last game in this country will probably be one at base-ball, somewhere near the middle of October, after which they will return to England. They contain some of the most perfect specimens of manly vigor that I have ever laid eyes on.

Something ought to be said about Mademoiselle Irma to prepare Philadelphia for the proper reception of her when she comes along. She is a blonde with wide, large, dark, beautiful blue eyes, fringed darkly, and heightened in their brilliancy by a tender tint of rouge just above the cheek bones. Her manner of questioning the will of the audience, of accepting applause and receiving bouquets, is altogether bewitching, and all the witchery is in her eyes and a corresponding movement of her arms. M. Aujac is a superb specimen of good nature and chivalry. I don't wonder that Niblo's continues so full. A new play called "1868" is to be produced at the New York Theatre. Janauschek has arrived with her Teutonic troupe. Grau's *opera bouffe* troupe commences at the Theatre Francaise on October 5, with *Genevieve de Brabant*. Edwin Forrest commences an engagement at Niblo's, as "Damon," on October 16. Poor fellow! last season he could scarcely drag one leg after the other. What he will do this season I don't know. He has already been electrically treated, but the electricity only seems to patch him up for a time. However, I suppose his genius retains enough lightning to occasionally electrify his audience, or he would not be engaged.

And so, Yours truly, ALI BABA.

—Mrs. General John H. Morgan is visiting in Louisville.

—Miss Menken's poems excite much interest in Boston.

—Dr. Loring, of Massachusetts, talks cattle show in New Hampshire.

—Nasby, of the Toledo *Blade*, has just lost one of his editors, Mr. Hudson.

CITY ITEMS.

NEW STYLES FALL CLOTHING.—In store and receiving daily; also, new and choice styles in the piece to be made up to order. Great bargains in Summer Goods, ready made or made to order. Style, fit, and workmanship of our garments surpassed by none, equalled by few.

All prices guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere, and full satisfaction guaranteed to every purchaser, or the sale cancelled and money refunded.

Half-way between Fifth and Sixth streets. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 516 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, AND 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

BANKING-HOUSE OF DE HAVEN & BRO., No. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 14, 1868.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.—Having sold a very large amount of the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of this Company, and being repeatedly asked the question whether or not it is really a first-class road, we determined to satisfy ourselves clearly on that subject, so as to be able to state definitely our opinion. With that object in view, our Hugh De Haven, Jr., went over the entire route, and after spending a week on the line, and examining minutely everything appertaining to it, he reports it A FIRST-CLASS ROAD IN ALL RESPECTS. He accompanied a party of leading editors and gentlemen connected with the Press, who were requested to carefully examine the work and to give their judgment upon its merits, without fear or favor. To furnish full and complete information to our customers, we have caused some extracts from the correspondence of these gentlemen to be put in pamphlet form, which we will furnish on application. We know that the road is not only being rapidly, but substantially built, and have no doubt that when completed, it will be as perfect a railroad as any in the country, and much superior to many Eastern lines. Its gross earnings for the last year, upon its local business alone, were over Four Million Dollars. The whole line to the Pacific will be open next year, when the through business will add very largely to its profits. Our confidence in the value and security of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Company has been increased by our personal examination, and we therefore cordially commend them to the public as one of the safest as well as the most profitable securities we can offer. Subscriptions will be received by us at 104, and accrued interest from July 1, 1868.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER, Bankers, No. 40 South Third Street, Philadelphia.

THAT PURP.
DOGREAL.

There was once a rat-tan terrier purp,
And a fat little fellow was he;
With a bright black eye he was quick and spry
As any tan terrier could be.

This stout rat-tan terrier purp,
As you will presently see,
Was brought to grief and his life made brief,
By the bite of a murderous flea.

One day this rat-tan terrier purp,
With his tail of the stumpiest kind,
Near a rat-hole sat, as still as a cat,
When he felt a sharp pain behind.

Quick as thought this rat-tan terrier purp
Made a dash for the foe in the rear;
But he was so fat he could not get at
The spot by half an inch clear.

Then this beautiful rat-tan terrier purp
Did worry and twist and turn,
Till nought could you see of this terrier purp
But an inch of his tail astern.

Now that was how this terrier purp
Was killed by a flea-bite severe;
But his master goes to Stokes & Co.'s,
Where fashionable clothing appear,
At No. 824 Chesnut street.

THE "NEW REPUBLIC."—A live literary Family Newspaper, published at Camden, N. J. Is an excellent advertising medium, circulating in West and South Jersey. Sample copies sent upon receipt of five cents. Terms $2·00 per year in advance. Subscriptions and advertisements, a limited number only of which appear, solicited. Job printing, handbills, etc., printed on the briefest notice.

H. L. BONSALL, Publisher.

THE advertisement of D. G. C., under the caption of "wanted," offers an opportunity such as is rarely presented for any capitalist desiring to invest in an established business. The parties are well known, and enjoy an enviable reputation in the mercantile world. The house referred to has been in existence a long while and has always maintained a first-class reputation.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine jewelry and silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

CARPETS.—Housekeepers (and especially country merchants and farmers visiting the city) will find it to their interest by calling at J. T. Delacroix's wholesale and retail carpet warehouse, No. 25 South Second street, above Chesnut, before purchasing elsewhere. See advertisement in another column.

THE GRAND Annual Exhibition of the Delaware Agricultural Society will be held at Wilmington, Del. on Thursday Friday, and Saturday of this week.

DRINK the famous Arctic Soda Water, and read THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, at Hillman's News Stand, at North Pennsylvania Depot.

FINE CUSTOM-MADE BOOTS AND SHOES for Gentlemen. Bartlett, No. 33 South Sixth street, above Chesnut.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines, No. 730 Chesnut street.

TRENWITH'S NEWS DEPOT, at No. 107 S. Third street, is the place to find all kinds of reading matter. He keeps on hand a constant supply of all the periodicals, magazines, pictorials, fashion plates, and every description of light reading. If he does not have what you desire, he will send for it. If you wish the New York papers Trenwith's is the place to obtain them, as he has perfected arrangements whereby he receives them long before the regular mails arrive.

WHERE SHALL I GET MY FALL CLOTHING?
AT WANAMAKER & BROWN'S
OF COURSE!

MARRIED.

HIPPLE—KING.—On the 13th of August, 1868, by Alderman H. M. Boyinton, Mr. JAMES HIPPLE and Mrs. MAGGIE KING, all of this city.

RAGEN—DIXON.—September 7, 1868, at No. 1409 Hanover street, Kensington, by John G. Wilson, V. D. M., Mr. SAMUEL RAGEN to Miss SARAH ANN DIXON, both of this city.

WALTON—CLASSON.—On September 13, at the Roxborough Baptist Parsonage, by the Rev. David Spencer, Mr. EDWIN E. WALTON to Miss ESTHER F., youngest daughter of the late Mr. Hiram Classon, both of Manayunk.

DIED.

CRAWFORD.—On the afternoon of the 12th instant, GEORGE CRAWFORD, in the 67th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 29 N. Ninth street, on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Interment at Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

KERN.—On the 13th instant, CHARLES WILLIAM KERN, Sr., aged 52 years 5 months and 19 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the De Kalb Lodge, No. 174, I. O. of O. F.; the Pocahontas Tribe, No. 8, I. O. of R. M.; and the Humboldt Lodge, No. 1, O. of H. S., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 311 Tyler street, between Marriott and Carpenter, below Fourth.

MARTIN.—On the 13th instant, OLIVER S. MARTIN, in the 28th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 1343 N. Second street, below Master, on Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

McMURTRIE.—On the morning of the 12th instant, ELIZABETH, wife of Captain H. T. McMurtrie.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 115 Pine street, on Wednesday morning, the 16th instant, at 12 o'clock. Services at Paul's Church, S. Third street, at 1½ o'clock P. M.

ORAM.—On the 13th instant, REBECCA ORAM, in the 83d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of J. F. Oram, No. 1512 Poplar street, on Thursday morning at 10 o'clock.

PAUL.—On the 12th instant, A. MORRISON PAUL, in the 39th year of his age.

The male relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1021 Wood street, on Wednesday afternoon, the 16th instant, at 3 o'clock. Interment at Laurel Hill.

PINE.—On the morning of September 14, MARY A., daughter of Captain William S. and A. M. Pine, aged 21 years.

Due notice will be given of the funeral. 2t

STEVENS.—In Paris, on the 7th of August, EDWIN A. STEVENS, of Hoboken, N. J.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from St. Paul's Church, Hoboken, on Wednesday, the 16th instant, at 1½ o'clock P. M. 2t

BLACK SERGES FOR MOURNING DRESSES.

Just received, two cases of Black Woollen Serges.
Also, Black Drap de Almas,
Black Satin de Chines,
Black Belgian Cords,
Black Cambridge Cords,
Black Pacha Mohairs,
Black Alpaca Cretonnes,
Black Velour Russe, etc.

BESSON & SON,
Mourning Dry Goods House,
9 14 3* No. 918 CHESNUT Street.

AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Of Philadelphia.

S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Streets.

This Institution has no superior in the United States 6 10

LIFE INSURANCE.

E. W. CLARK & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 35 South THIRD Street, Philadelphia

GENERAL AGENTS

FOR THE

NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.

OF THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

FOR THE

States of Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey.

The NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY is a corporation Chartered by Special Act of Congress, approved July 25, 1868, with a

CASH CAPITAL OF ONE MILLION DOLLARS,

And is now thoroughly organized and prepared for business.

Liberal terms offered to Agents and Solicitors, who are invited to apply at our office.

Full particulars to be had on application at our office, located in the second story of our Banking House, where Circulars and Pamphlets, fully describing the advantages offered by the Company may be had.

E. W. CLARK & CO.,

No. 35 South THIRD Street,

8 8 tuf rp PHILADELPHIA.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

DIAMONDS,
EMERALDS,
RUBIES,
SAPPHIRES,
PEARLS,
BAILEY & CO.,
CHESNUT STREET,
819.

2 tuths2

CLARK & BIDDLE,

Jewelers and Silversmiths,

No. 712 CHESNUT Street,

Invite the attention of their patrons to their large and elegant assortment of

DIAMONDS,
WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER WARE,
PLATED-WARE, ETC.

BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS IN SILVER AND SILVER PLATED WARES FOR BRIDAL GIFTS. 26 tuthrp

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,

Manufacturers of WATCH CASES, and Dealers in American and Imported

WATCHES,

No. 13 South SIXTH Street,

8 6rptuths *Manufactory, No. 22 S. FIFTH Street.*

DAVIS & HARVEY,

AUCTIONEERS,

ESTABLISHED IN 1865.

Fifteen Years Previous Experience.

STORE, No. 421 WALNUT STREET.

Increased Facilities for the Transaction of the General Auction Business.

LARGE AND ELEGANT ROOMS 100x42 feet, and 40x20 feet.

SALES AT RESIDENCES AN OBJECT OF SPECIAL ATTENTION. 4 2 1m5p

EAST INDIA TELEGRAPH.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH IN CHINA.

THE EAST INDIA

TELEGRAPH COMPANY'S

OFFICE,

Nos. 23 and 25 NASSAU Street.

ORGANIZED UNDER SPECIAL CHARTER FROM THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

CAPITAL, $5,000,000

50,000 SHARES, $100 EACH.

DIRECTORS

HON. ANDREW G. CURTIN, Philadelphia.
RAUL S. FORBES, of Russell & Co., China.
FRED. BUTTERFIELD, of F. Butterfield & Co., New York.
ISAAC LIVERMORE, Treas. Mich. C. R. R., Boston.
ALEXANDER HOLLAND, Treas. Ami. Ex. Co., New York.
HON. JAMES NOXON, Syracuse, N. Y.
C. H. PALMER, Treas. West. U. Tel. Co., New York.
FLETCHER WESTRAY, of Westray, Gibbs & Hardcastle, N. Y.
NICHOLAS MICKLES, New York.

OFFICERS.

A. G. CURTIN, President.
N. MICKLES, Vice-President.
GEORGE CONANT, Secretary.
GEORGE ELLIS (Cashier National Bank Commonwealth), Treasurer.
HON. A. K. MCCLURE, Philadelphia, Solicitor.

The Chinese Government having (through the Hon. Anson Burlingame) conceded to this Company the privilege of connecting the great seaports of the Empire by submarine electric telegraph cable, we propose commencing operations in China, and laying down a line of 900 miles at once, between the following ports, viz:—

	Population.
Canton	1,000,000
Macao	60,000
Hong Kong	250,000
Swatow	200 000
Amoy	250,000
Foo-Chow	1,250,000
Wan-Chu	300 000
Ningpo	400,000
Hang-Cheau	1,200,000
Shanghai	1,000,000
Total	5,910,000

These ports have a foreign commerce of $900,000,000 and an enormous domestic trade, besides which we have the immense internal commerce of the Empire, radiating from these points, through its canals and navigable rivers.

The cable being laid, this company propose erecting land lines, and establishing a speedy and trustworthy means of communication, which must command there, as everywhere else, the communications of the Government, of business, and of social life, especially in China. She has no postal system, and her only means now of communicating information is by courier on land, and by steamers on water.

The Western World knows that China is a very large country, in the main densely peopled; but few yet realize that she contains more than a third of the human race. The latest returns made to her central authorities for taxing purposes, by the local magistrates, make her population *Four Hundred and Fourteen Millions*, and it is more likely to be under than over the actual aggregate. Nearly all of these who are over ten years old not only can, but do read and write. Her civilization is peculiar, but her literature is as extensive as that of Europe. China is a land of teachers and traders; and the latter are exceedingly quick to avail themselves of every proffered facility for procuring early information. It is observed in California that the Chinese make great use of the telegraph, though it there transmits messages in English alone. To-day, great numbers of fleet steamers are owned by Chinese merchants, and used by them exclusively for the transmission of early intelligence. If the telegraph we propose, connecting all their great seaports, were now in existence, it is believed that its business would pay its cost within the first two years of its successful operation, and would steadily increase thereafter.

No enterprise commends itself as in a greater degree remunerative to capitalists, and to our whole people. It is of vast national importance commercially, politically, and evangelically.

Shares of this company to a limited number, may be obtained at $50 each, $10 payable down, $15 on the 1st of November, and $25 payable in monthly installments of $2 50 each, commencing December 1, 1868 on application to

DREXEL & CO.,

No. 34 South THIRD Street, Philadelphia,

To duly authorized Banks and Bankers throughout Pennsylvania and at the

OFFICE OF THE COMPANY,

Nos. 23 and 25 NASSAU STREET,

8 29 NEW YORK.

FURNITURE.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

TO BE SOLD, AS SOON AS POSSIBLE,

$100,000 WORTH OF FURNITURE,

At prices much below usual rates.

GEORGE J. HENKELS, LACY & CO.,

THIRTEENTH and CHESNUT Streets,

8 27 thstu2mrp PHILADELPHIA.

BOARDING.

NO. 1121 GIRARD STREET, CENTRALLY located, within two squares of the Continental and Girard House—An unfurnished

SECOND-STORY FRONT ROOM,

with first-class Board.

Vacancies for Gentlemen and Table Boarders. Reference required. 9 11

WORMS! WORMS!

Those pests of childhood, that undermine the Constitution, and render life miserable are effectually removed by the use of

HOLLOWAY'S VERMIFUGE CONFECTIONS,

a most pleasant, safe, and reliable remedy, daily prescribed by physicians. Sold by all Druggists.

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN,

9 8 tf No. 602 ARCH Street.

PAPER.

50 TONS 50 TONS

Wrapping, Manilla, and Hardware Papers,

OF DESIRABLE SIZES AND WEIGHTS.

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.

C. S. GARRETT & BROTHER,

9 2 lrrp] Paper Manufacturers and Dealers,
Warehouse, Nos. 12 and 14 DECATUR Street.

POLITICAL.

VERMONT HAS SPOKEN!

PENNSYLVANIA WILL SPEAK!

"LET US HAVE PEACE."

GRANT. COLFAX.

Patriots Both, and Both for Peace.

UNION LEAGUE

GRAND MASS MEETING,

The National Republican Citizens of Philadelphia, friends of HUMAN RIGHTS, of EQUAL LAWS, of the DIGNITY OF LABOR, and of GOOD WILL TO ALL, will meet in front of the

UNION LEAGUE HOUSE,

BROAD STREET,

On Tuesday Evening, Sept. 15,

AT EIGHT O'CLOCK,

To reannounce the GREAT PRINCIPLES OF THE PARTY; to assure the

Honest Payment of the National Debt;

To strive for ECONOMY in every Department of Government, and for protection of AMERICAN INDUSTRY; to advocate efficient defense, the world over, of all

Americans, Native or Naturalized;

To nerve one another for the struggle in October and November, with DEMOCRACY and their REBEL FRIENDS; to maintain peace by doing exact JUSTICE TO ALL, and to promote the UNITY, HAPPINESS, and PROSPERITY of our country by the TRIUMPHANT ELECTION of

GRANT, COLFAX,

AND THE

WHOLE REPUBLICAN TICKET.

Sailors, Soldiers, and Civilians; Merchants, Manufacturers, Mechanics, Laborers, and Professional men; *all who work or have worked*, are invited to attend.

Let all come who confide in MFADE SHERMAN SHERIDAN, and SICKLES, rather than in BEAUREGARD, HAMPTON, FORREST, and SEMMES; all who deprecate a NEW REBELLION, threatened by BLAIR, for the *violent overthrow* of the reconstruction measures of our PATRIOTIC CONGRESS; all who regret the *shameful venality and corruption* which have run riot in the National Administration since the TREASON of ANDREW JOHNSON threw its control into the hands of the QUASI-DEMOCRATIC PARTY; and all who demand such changes as shall cleanse and purify it and put the Executive branch of the Government in accord with the IMMEDIATE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE PEOPLE.

Let those come *who saved the country*, and all who rejoiced in its salvation; all who, while forgiving the past, ask *security for the future*; all who glory in their country as the

ASYLUM OF THE OPPRESSED OF ALL NATIONS,

And will keep it such; all who sympathize with *every people struggling for their rights*, and who long for the day when *Universal Liberty shall reign throughout the world*.

Let us make this the

GRAND RALLY OF THE CAMPAIGN.

Let us show that PHILADELPHIA KNOWS HER DUTY AND WILL DO IT. Let us secure from her such a majority in OCTOBER that the STATE will be sure in NOVEMBER.

The following distinguished speakers will address the meeting:—

GEN. DANIEL F. SICKLES,
HON. EDWIN M. STANTON,
HON. JOHN SHERMAN,
HON. HANNIBAL HAMLIN.

Gen. Joseph R. Hawley,	Gov. A. G. Curtin,
Gen. J. A. Rawlings,	Hon. Wm. B. Mann,
Gov. John W. Geary,	Hon. Charles O'Neill,
Hon. Simon Cameron,	Hon. Wm. D. Kelley,
Hon. M. McMichael,	Hon. C. N. Taylor,
Hon. B. H. Brewster,	Benj. L. Berry, Esq.,
Gov. James Pollock,	John Goforth, Esq.,
Col. John W. Forney,	D. Daugherty, Esq.,
Gen. Hector Tyndale,	Hon. I. Hazlehurst,
Hon. Charles Gibbons,	Hon. Chas. Gilpin,
Hon. E. McPherson,	Hon. A. K. McClure,
Hon. George Connell,	A. W. Henszey Esq.,
Hon. T. J. Coffey,	Hon. Henry D Moore,
Gen. Joshua T. Owen,	Fred'k Dittman, Esq.,
Hon. Leonard Myers,	Fred'k Breitnger, Esq.,
Gen. John A. Logan,	George Siegmann, Esq.

BY ORDER OF THE COMMITTEE. [9 12 3t

HEADQUARTERS

UNION REPUBLICAN CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,

No. 1105 Chesnut Street,

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 11, 1868.

A GRAND DEMONSTRATION

BY THE

Republican and Loyal Citizens

OF PHILADELPHIA,

WILL TAKE PLACE AT THE

UNION LEAGUE HOUSE,

On Tuesday Evening, Sept. 15,

AT EIGHT O'CLOCK.

THE REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES,
THE CAMPAIGN CLUB OF 1868,
THE VARIOUS WARD ASSOCIATIONS,
GRANT AND COLFAX CLUBS,

And other organized bodies are invited to participate.

CLUBS FROM ABROAD, desiring to take part, will please notify the undersigned of the time and place of their arrival.

By order of the Committee.

WILLIAM R. LEEDS, President.

JOHN L. HILL, A. M. WILKINSHAW, } Secretaries. 13 3t

POLITICAL.

CAMPAIGN CLUB OF PHILADELPHIA.

A meeting of the Club will be held

On Wednesday Evening, September 16,

AT EIGHT O'CLOCK,

AT CONCERT HALL, CHESNUT Street, above Twelfth, to make preparations for a Parade on SATURDAY EVENING NEXT. Punctual attendance requested. All who desire to join are invited to attend.

WILLIAM B. MANN, 9 15 2t Chief Marshal.

HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES.

ORDER NO. 6.

1 The Club will assemble

TUESDAY, Sept. 15, at 7 o'clock, P. M., for Parade and to attend the Demonstration for Grant, Colfax, and the whole Union Republican ticket, at the Union League House, Broad street.

By order of BENJ. L. TAYLOR, Chief Marshal.

EZRA LUKENS, HENRY TODD, } Assistant Marshals. 9 14 2t

NINTH WARD GRANT AND COLFAX CAMPAIGN CLUB.—The Club will attend the Grand Demonstration on TUESDAY EVENING. Members of the Club, and all Republican citizens of the Ward, will assemble at headquarters MARKER and MERRICK Streets on Tuesday evening, 7 o'clock (sharp). Equipments will be furnished. West Philadelphia Band take notice.

By order of LEWIS D. BAUGH, Marshal.

JOHN L. HILL, JOHN CUNNINGHAM, } Assistant Marshals.
DAVID BEITLER, CYRUS HORNE, } Marshal's Aids. 9 14 2*

HATS AND CAPS.

GENTLEMEN'S HATS.

The Autumn Fashions are Now Ready.

The favor of an opportunity to submit the same to your inspection is respectfully solicited by

WARBURTON, Hatter,

No. 430 CHESNUT STREET,

9 15 13t Next door to the Post Office.

JONES, TEMPLE & CO., FASHIONABLE HATTERS, No. 25 S. NINTH Street, First door above Chesnut street. 4 9p

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED, and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 1p 19 3mp

CIGARS.

S. FUGUET & SONS' CIGARS.

"Mariana Rita," genuine Vuelta Abajo Leaf throughout. Equal to leading imported Cigars. Nineteen varieties. (Retailed $8 to $12 per hundred.)

"Fra Diavolo"—all Vuelta Abajo Fillers. Five varieties. (Retailed $6 to $8 per hundred.)

"Louis d'Or," "Fleur de Lys," etc. (Retailed $4 to $6 per hundred.)

Send for Circular, etc. We will gladly give any information to consumers—and direct them where they can purchase our Cigars genuine and cheapest.

We are importing Cavana Cigars by every steamer at low rates under amended Tariff.

S. FUGUET & SONS,

9 10 15t 6p No. 229 S. FRONT Street.

MEDICAL.

RHEUMATISM

RHEUMATISM,
NEURALGIA,

Warranted Permanently Cured.
Warranted Permanently Cured.
Without Injury to the System.
Without Iodide, Potassia, or Colchicum
By Using Inwardly Only

DR. FITLER'S

GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY,

For Rheumatism and Neuralgia in all its forms.

The only standard, reliable, positive, infallible permanent cure ever discovered. It is warranted to contain nothing hurtful or injurious to the system.

WARRANTED TO CURE OR MONEY REFUNDED
WARRANTED TO CURE OR MONEY REFUNDED

Thousands of Philadelphia references of cures. Prepared at

No. 29 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,

8 22 stuthtf BELOW MARKET.

CARPETINGS.

J. T. DELACROIX,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

CARPETINGS,

Mattings, Oil Cloths, Rugs, Etc.,

Wholesale and Retail.

WAREHOUSE,

No. 37 South SECOND St.,

9 12 stuth3mSp Above Chesnut, Philadelphia.

HOT-CAST PORCELAIN.

To Lamp Dealers, Perfumers, Druggists, And General Dealers in China and Glassware.

THE AMERICAN HOT-CAST PORCELAIN COMPANY

Is prepared to manufacture at low prices,

LAMP FEET, SHADES, GLOBES SMOKE BELLS CHIMNEYS, BOTTLES, SHAVING MUGS PERFUMERY, and DRUGGISTS' JARS,

And articles in general family use, ordinarily made of OPAQUE WHITE GLASS AND CHINA.

Parties furnishing their OWN MOULDS WILL BE AFFORDED SPECIAL FACILITIES.

ORDERS ARE SOLICITED.

OFFICE,

No. 15 South SEVENTH Street,

9 3 thstu12trp PHILADELPHIA

HELFENSTEIN & LEWIS' RAILROAD AND COMMERCIAL PRINTING ROOMS, N.E. CORNER OF FIFTH & CHESTNUT STREETS.

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES. Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.

Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 113 S. TENTH street, below Chesnut. 8 6 3m

LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

A PSYCHE OF TO-DAY. By Mrs. C. Jenkin. Published by Leypoldt & Holt. The title of this story is not the most felicitous that could have been chosen, although the authoress attempts to justify it by comparing her heroine to the Psyche of the lovely old Greek legend, who she takes to be "an eternal type of young womanhood when she left her home to follow the young god." The Psyche of the old story was a type of the soul purified and sanctified by love, while in the pathetic tale of modern life which we have under notice the soul of the heroine is crushed and broken because the love upon which it relied proved illusionary and unreal. The story, however, is one of far more than usual merit and interest, and, without obtrusiveness, the moral is one that cannot easily be mistaken. The scene is laid in France and the characters are French, and although the authoress is, we believe, an English woman, her style is characterized by that peculiar gracefulness which is so attractive in French writings of this class. The various characters are drawn with nice discrimination, and the heroine Regina may almost be considered a dramatic creation.

Throughout the work there are passages which show close observation and study of human nature and fine powers of mental analysis: passages which fix themselves in the mind as pregnant truths which are worthy of earnest consideration. The story shows the dangers, misfortunes, and wickedness of mere marriages of convenience, where there is no real reciprocity of affection between the parties. While the story is decidedly French, both in style and substance, the subject is treated with the utmost delicacy, and it is entirely free from any of that disposition to trespass on the bounds of propriety, or to gloss over and apologize for sin, which is the bane of most of the best French writings of this class. We can recommend the book as one of real interest, and as likely to leave impressions of a pure and ennobling character on the mind of the reader.

THE PRÆSIDICIDE, a poem by J. Dunbar Hylton, M. D. One of Keats' reviewers, at the conclusion of a slashing criticism of his "Endymion," advised him to go back to his gallipots. If we took the same course with the author of "The Præsidicide" he might revenge himself upon us by some day becoming famous, and thereby confounding us with that large class of critics who are unable to appreciate rising genius. Let Dr. Hylton, therefore, continue to write verses, but let him not print them until he has obtained a more impartial judgment than his own that they are worthy of the honor of being placed before the reading public. The scene of the—the—well, poem, for the want of a better word, is laid in the barn to which Booth made his escape after the murder of President Lincoln, and it endeavors to give the most striking events in the history of the conspiracy down to the night when Booth and his associates set out on their march of murder. Dr. Hylton has chosen the octo-syllabic verse as the medium of his narrative, and a few specimens culled at random will give a better idea of his poetical abilities than any description from our pen. Here we have Booth in meditation.

"Ho! Ho! what form was that I saw
All clad in robes of white!
That just now crossed this dismal floor—
Where came yon flash of light?
Was it, indeed, a human form,
Or spirit of the dead?
His stature was tall and stately,
And wide his shoulders spread,
And his eyes they shone like fire,
Yet noiseless was his tread.
But I have seen that form before,
And that bold, open stare,
Yea, a hundred times and more—
Just as I saw it there.
They're the features and the form
Of the noblest man on earth,
More than Washington and Cæsar
In glory and in worth."

The spectre works on the feelings of the assassin, and he gives vent to his emotions in the following language, which indicates the medical training of the author more than it does his possession of the divine afflatus:—

"Hell and devils! what thoughts are these,
For one so steeped in crime?
One who must bear the curse of man
Until the end of time?
Hell and fiends! what strange thoughts fill
The mind of one so low;
What care I for spirit or for man,
In this my hour of woe?
What care I if his arteries,
Capillaries and veins,
Be countless as the panting streams
Of Basra's spacious plains?
What care I how the crimson tide
Throughout their winding flows?
Or for its Maker's fearful skill
Each thew and sinew shows?
For I have slain the noblest man
That e'er the sun shone on;
He who in worth and honor's path
A guiding meteor shone."

And considerable more to the same purport. The following pen-portrait of Mrs. Surratt is unique of its kind, and we give it as a concluding specimen of Dr. Hylton's verse:—

"There came a knocking at the door,
And Dame Surratt walked in—
All blooming like a morning rose
That in some well-watered garden blows,
And every eye might win.
She was a hearty buxom dame
As ever trod the earth,
As full of spirit, wit, and game,
As any yet who smiling came
From scenes of spirit and mirth.
She was that stamp of woman-kind
That seldom in this land we find,
Who wear their youthful bloom
E'en when they grow old in years,
And are not crowned with hoary hairs
When verging on the tomb;
The very stamp for which old men
Grow young, and warm and frisk agen,
And burn with guilty love,
Fired with passions wild and keen;
Like those old twain who once were seen
Emerging from the grove,
Lusting for fair Susannah's charms;
Burning to clasp her in their arms
Though weak with age they strove."

The peculiar appropriateness of the last allusion we do not exactly see, but we would be the last to hedge about genius with undue restrictions, and we therefore take our leave of "The Præsidicide" by reminding the author of Ovid's aphorism "*Poeta nascitur, non fit*," and that Pegasus cannot be driven in harness like a dray horse, unless a skilful hand holds the ribbons.

—H. W. Beecher has become a member of a Printers' Grant and Colfax Club.

DRAMATIC ITEMS.

—Mr. Fairclough, an American actor, made his *debut* at the Lyceum Theatre, in London, on the 29th of August, in the character of "Hamlet." He is said to have made a hit, judging from the favorable notices he has received from the press. The *Daily News* says of him:—"His merits are great, but not striking, and are more elocutionary than dramatic. His reading is somewhat conventional, with a few peculiarities of emphasis which are transatlantic; but his performance is marked by great intelligence and occasional force, which seem to promise that he will be useful in other branches of the drama. In America, we believe, he was not very successful, probably because he is more refined than most American tragedians who have found their way to this country." The *Telegraph* says:—"The unobtrusive manner in which the new American actor has come before the play-going public of the British metropolis is perfectly in accordance with the undemonstrative nature of his performance. Mr. Fairclough selected the most difficult embodiment of the test of his abilities; and it is something to say that his assumption of 'Hamlet' was sufficiently deserving of the favor with which it was received by a crowded and somewhat critical audience. Unlike many who have brought with them from the western shores of the Atlantic a strong accent, a boisterous style, and a notable extravagance of gesture, the new American tragedian delivers the Shakespearean text with a pure intonation, a quiet emphasis, and a carefully subdued manner. Evidently an actor of mature experience, Mr. Fairclough shows that he has been also a thoughtful student of the poet." The cast contained another American actor, who also made his first appearance in London as "Claudius," Mr. Frank Lawler.

—The second season at Selwyn's new theatre, the Boston Wallack's, opened most auspiciously on Monday evening, September 7, with that seemingly immortal old English comedy—*The Belle's Stratagem*. The house was crowded and enthusiastic, and the performance is highly eulogized by the Boston critics. Seven new members of the company were introduced on this occasion:—Miss Fanny Morant, Mr. Thomas Barry, Mrs. T. M. Hunter, Mr. C. H. Vanderhoff, Mr. G. D. Billings, Mr. J. D. Bradford, and Mr. H. L. Bascomb. Mr. Robinson, formerly of Wallack's, was "Doricourt;" Mr. Vanderhoff was "Flutter," and Miss Morant was "Mrs. Racketts." Mr. Selwyn and Mr. Barry, stage managers, made speeches.

—Lotta closed her engagement at Wallack's on Saturday night in *Little Nell and the Marchioness*. The house was crowded in every part. Beautiful floral offerings conveyed to the young actress the farewell greetings of many friends. "Good bye, Lotta," was written in violets on one of these offerings. Called out at the end of the piece, Lotta made this speech:—"Permit me to say that I thank you a thousand and a thousand times. Good bye!" Lotta goes next to Boston.

—A new convention has been entered into between the managers of the Opera and the French Society of Dramatic Authors and Composers. By this authors are to receive twelve per cent. of the gross receipts of the theatre, subject to no deductions whatever. The managers bind themselves to produce twelve new acts during each year.

—Fraulein Fanny Janauschek has arrived in New York with her new company of German performers. Fraulein Janauschek will make her first appearance this season at the Academy of Music, in that city, on the 5th of October. She refused an engagement, for 12,000 florins, at the Imperial Theatre, Vienna, just before setting out for the United States.

—Mad'lle Sara Dowe, who has taken the place of Menken at the Paris Chatelet Theatre, has neither the beauty nor the notoriety of her predecessor, but her pantomime is said to be striking, and her face is said to have quickness and expression.

—Miss Maggie Mitchell's engagement at Wood's Metropolitan Theatre, New York, is to extend to September 28. The receipts of the new establishment steadily increase, showing that it grows in popular favor. It is notable that the audiences there are of a refined character.

—Miss Lydia Thompson, who is to appear next month at Wood's Theatre, New York, has been on the stage since 1854, and has been continuously successful. Miss Thompson was born in London on the 19th of February, 1841.

—The new comedy, "1868," lately heralded by a mysterious circular, will be produced on Wednesday evening next, at the New York Theatre, by the Worrell Sisters.

—Theatrical matters in Paris are dull. Boxes at the Grand Opera are in little demand. *Faust* will be brought out there, with Nillson as "Margaret."

—Professor Risley's Japanese company is exciting the greatest enthusiasm in Madrid. One of the Madrid papers declares that European acrobats cannot compare with the Japanese.

—The Surrey Theatre, London, was to have opened on the 5th, with a new drama by Watts Phillips, entitled *Land Rats and Water Rats*.

—Heller, who is so well known here as a conjuror, is performing very successfully at the Prince of Wales Theatre, London.

—Miss Bateman will play "Lady Macbeth" and "Bianca" during her present London engagement.

—The greatest of Spanish actors, M. Julian Romea, died lately at the watering-place of Leeches.

—M. J. Sterling Coyne, the English dramatist, left about £5000 of personal property by his will.

MUSICAL ITEMS.

—An Italian journal remarks on the circumstance that three opera houses are about to open the season with one of Signor Petrella's works; the theatre Brescia with *Caterina Howard;* that at Casalmonferrato with *Marco Visconti*; and that of Capri with *La Contessa d'Amolfi*.

—Miss Nilsson, the famous Swedish singer, is so popular in England that she can't buy a new pair of gloves or take a walk without giving occasion to a series of newspaper paragraphs. Such is the penalty of fame.

—The London *Orchestra* "is requested to state that Miss Louise Pyne does not intend to visit America this year." This seems to settle the matter.

—A new opera by Flotow, *Les Deux Compositeurs*, is announced for this month at Prague.

—The scheme of founding a "Rossinian Society" in Italy, cherished by Minister Broglio, has been abandoned.

—Patti has been very successful at Homburg, and will soon return to the Paris Italiens.

Concerning Sheep.

The following composition by a boy is characteristic of first essays in the art of writing:—

A sheep is about as big as a dog, though they are better than dogs, 'cause dogs kill sheep, but sheep don't kill dogs, except once when a man wanted to break his dog of sheep killing, and so held him and let an old sheep butt him till he broke his bones into little one pieces about as big as a piece of tooth; and so that was the way that dog got broke, and I guess he wished he had learned some other business besides butchering—don't you? There are mostly two kinds of sheep—ewes and rams. The rams have a few horns. There are principally several kinds of rams also. There is the battering ram that they had in the old time to knock on the gates of cities when they wanted to come in. Then there's the ram that they ram down guns with (I wish I had a gun), and the hydraulic ram they ram up water with. Sometimes when they wanted to knock down folks' walls in the Bible they didn't have whole rams enough to batter them down, and they had to take rams' horns and blow them down. That they did with the walls of Jerry Coe. I don't know whether he was any relation to the phosphate of lime man or not. There is two kinds of sheep, the South Down, that they have down South, and the Merino, which is the Spanish for marine, 'cause they come over the sea. They keep the sheep for their mutton, which is good when they can't get turkey, though generally they jump out and run away, so that they can't keep them.

The way to make them jump is to tie old barrel staves to their legs for fetters. The fetters scare them, and they jump to get away from 'em. Sheep are troubled with wool growing all over them, and so in the hot weather they cut it off to keep them cool. I suppose they would have to cut it off any rate to get at the mutton. They spin up the woot into stockings upon Lamb's knitting machine, though sometimes the grandmothers knit them with needles, which I think is the best way, because it keeps them quiet, and they won't bother us boys so much. When sheep jump and run, one always follows the rest. I mean the rest always follow one. If the leader should jump through a keyhole, or over the moon, the rest would all follow, which I think is very bright in the sheep and in other folks who always follow the leader; of course the leader is always right. Lambs are kept for their innocence, which I should not think would pay, though they gambol all the time, which isn't so innocent neither, though I suppose they are the black-leg lambs. I forgot to mention that there is a kind of sheep called goats, which, when you put up nights, have to be kept separate from the real sheep—the sheep on the right and the goats on the left. I don't know as I know any more about sheep, though Cousin Dud does, 'cause he keeps sheep, and he's got 'em so they'll jump first-rate, too.

Insect Ravages.

The correspondent of the London *Star*, writing from Paris, August 20, says:—

I cannot say that an exhibition of insects is an attracting sight, although most interesting to farmers. The one now open at the Palais d'Industrie is all the more important inasmuch as we all know of the frightful devastation lately committed by locusts and cockchafers in Algeria and in the South of France, as well as the mischief done by the weevils to the corn stores last winter. Twelve couples of these insects in a hectolitre of corn suffice to produce 75,000 of their species. As each consumes three grains in the year, the amount destroyed during that period would be 12 per cent.

The lesidonica, writes the *Debats*, from which I gather these curious details, destroyed the third of the wheat crop in Belgium in the year 1846, which third was valued at £1,600,000 or 40,000,000fr. The puceron, an almost invisible insect, has been known in eight days to destroy sixty-eight acres of colza when the plant is in flower. The scolytus appears to be equally destructive to forests. The pigmy scolytus, in spite of its diminutive size, accomplishes a gigantic amount of work; 50,000 young oak trees have crumbled to dust in the woods of Vincennes by means of its voracity; and the *scolytus multistria* proved equally destructive to the elms which used to adorn the boulevards of this capital.

These trees have latterly been replaced by a species of plantain which resists their attacks, and whose broader leaf forms a more efficient shade from the glare and heat of the sun. Among useful insects, evidently silkworms and bees are the most noteworthy. Previous to the silkworm disease, the cocoons placed in the Southern departments produced £4,000 000 worth of raw silk; unfortunately, that sum is now reduced to a third of a million sterling. French bees not only produce wax candles and honey, but likewise brandy and vinegar.

M. Deblou exhibits vinegar, liqueur, boot and furniture varnish, and mitiglycerine for preserving fruits against fermentation; M. Favre-Vommier, of Brioude, preserves made with honey, instead of sugar and vinegar; M. Barot-Denis, Kirsch, cognac, rum, etc., all of which various articles are manufactured from honey or wax. The bees of France cannot be accused of idleness, judging by the report of their industry in this morning's *Debats*. Another curious part of this exhibition appears to be the suits of ornaments for ladies' decoration, made of the green and blue chrysomelians and phaneus imported from the Brazils, of the bright-winged coleopterus found near Beaugency, and of the blue and enamelled noplies to be found on the shores of the Loire.

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The next term commences on THURSDAY, September 10. Candidates for admission may be examined the day before (September 9), or on Tuesday, July 28, the day before the Annual Commencement.
For circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to
Professor R. B. YOUNGMAN,
Clerk of the Faculty.
Easton, Pa., July, 1868. 7 14tf

EILDON SEMINARY (LATE LINWOOD HALL), opposite the York Road Station, North Pennsylvania Railroad, seven miles from Philadelphia.
The Fifteenth Session of Miss CARR'S Select Boarding School for Young Ladies will commence at the above beautiful and healthful situation, September 15, 1868.
Increased accommodations having been obtained by change of residence, there are a few vacancies, which may be filled by early application to the Principal, Shoemakertown P. O., Montgomery County, Pa.
Circulars, and every information regarding the school, given at the Office of JAY COOKE & CO., Bankers, No. 114 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, or as above. 8 18 2m

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References—Right Rev. Bishop Wood, Philadelphia; Right Rev. Bishop Domenec, Pittsburg; and Rev. T. S. Reynolds, Loretto. Music (piano and use of instrument), $25. 8 18 2m

HAMILTON INSTITUTE DAY AND BOARDING-School for Young Ladies, No. 3810 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, will reopen on MONDAY, September 7, 1868. For terms, etc., apply to
8 24tf PHILIP A. CREGAR, A. M., Principal.

CHESNUT STREET FEMALE SEMINARY, PHILADELPHIA.
Miss BONNEY and Miss DILLAYE will reopen their Boarding and Day School (Thirty-seventh Session), September 16, at No. 1615 Chesnut street. Particulars from circulars. 8 10 to 10 1

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ANDALUSIA COLLEGE, A HOME BOARDing school for Boys, reopens WEDNESDAY, September 9, 1868. Address Rev. H. T. WELLS, LL. D. Andalusia, Pa. 9 3 12t*

THE MISSES ROGERS, NO. 1914 PINE Street, will reopen their School for Young Ladies and Children, on MONDAY, September 7.
9 1 tuths1m E. & J. ROGERS.

H. D. GREGORY, A. M., WILL RE-OPEN his CLASSICAL and ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 1108 MARKET Street, on TUESDAY, September 1. 8 24 1m*

THE MISSES JOHNSTON'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 1327 SPRUCE Street, will reopen (D. V.) September 14, 1868. 8 24 2m

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Except at Lexington, Kentucky, this Company has no Agencies West of Pittsburg. 1 12f

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA,
No. 232 WALNUT STREET, PHILADA.
INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Marine, Inland, and Fire Insurance.
ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1868, - $2,001,266·72.
$20,000,000 Losses Paid in Cash Since its Organization.
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PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE,
on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.
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C. L. MAISER,
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FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,
LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE
3 5f No. 424 RACE Street.

COAL.
B. MIDDLETON & CO., DEALERS IN HARLEIGH LEHIGH and EAGLE VEIN COAL. Kept dry under cover. Prepared expressly for family use. Yard, No. 1225 WASHINGTON Avenue. Office No. 514 WALNUT Street. 7 2

DR. KINKELIN, AFTER A RESIDENCE and practice of thirty years at the Northwest corner of Third and Union streets, has lately removed to South ELEVENTH Street, between MARKET and CHESNUT.
His superiority in the prompt and perfect cure of all recent, chronic, local, and constitutional affections of a special nature, is proverbial.
Diseases of the skin, appearing in a hundred different forms, totally eradicated: mental and physical weakness, and all nervous debilities scientifically and successfully treated. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

EUROPE.

Later News by Steamer.

By arrivals at New York yesterday, we have European advices to September 2.

The London *Times*, in its issue of the 2d inst., thus comments on our treaty with China:—

The announcement of a mission to the Courts of Europe from a government whose past treatment of its relations with Western nations had well nigh caused despair in those who had looked forward with hope, when the treaty of Tientsin was signed, to the undisturbed development of friendly intercourse with the Chinese people was hailed here with satisfaction. The prospect held out by the utterances of the Americo-Chinese Envoy on his arrival in New York—that "China finds that she must come into relations with this civilization that is pressing up around her; feeling that, she does not wait, but comes out to you and extends her hand"—implying that the Chinese rulers contemplated a step forward in the direction of fulfilment of their obligations, contracted and uncontracted, was more than welcome.

We are interested far beyond any other country in a trade which already amounts to one hundred millions sterling in the year. We are alive to the immense benefit which cannot fail to accrue to us from the development of that commerce to the proportions possible to it; those proportions meaning, besides other things, the not insignificant advantage to us as a manufacturing people of clothing the teeming millions of that empire, causing China almost to surpass India in worth to us. We harbor no sinister designs on the rights of either Government or people. Of this we have given practical proof by the terms to which, in common with the French Government, we restricted ourselves when we dictated at Pekin the convention of 1860. Our sole desire is that the Chinese Government may not be tempted to revert again to its policy of isolation and hostility, which it once fairly abandoned, and that so lately as the year last named, that we may be spared further conflict, and our legitimate commerce being suffered to expand in security, free from underhand interference, we may gain the opportunity of cementing by the ties of a common interest a friendly alliance with the Chinese people.

For reasons of the above nature, the cordial reception of a mission with a character such as that announced by its envoy was guaranteed, although we might, if so minded, have taken umbrage at the selection that has been made, to the exclusion of our own countrymen in favor of an American gentleman who does not even count among his qualifications any knowledge of the language of the court from which he comes accredited. Under no obligations to the United States, the Chinese government is under obligations positive and weighty to ourselves; for, oddly enough, ever since the termination of our last war in 1860, we have been doing little else in China than rendering it service, so acting doubtless under the impression that we should thus place beyond question the sincerity of the friendship proffered. From the latter half of the year 1861 to 1864 we were crushing the Taeping Rebellion, which there is no room for doubt would, but for our aid, have triumphed. Other important services might be chronicled by which the tottering dynasty obtained a new lease of life. In establishing a trustworthy administration, which was of our devising, and the assent to which on the part of the treaty powers was due to our instrumentality, for the collection of the revenue upon foreign trade, which has now reached the high annual of 12,700,000 sterling, and which the Chinese Government, left to its own resources, would be utterly incompetent to collect, we have contributed in no mean degree to the maintenance of a Government long since bankrupt in its exchequer. Hence, it would have exhibited a graceful appreciation of such services had the Chinese Government made choice of an Englishman with a knowledge of the language in place of an American without it. But, doubtless, the choice is justified by the objects which the treaty clauses concluded by the envoy with the United States disclose. Its aim would seem to be nothing less than the reinforcement of the Chinese rulers in their old attitude of passive resistance and unfriendliness. It is a pity that the foreign counsellors whom they have at their elbow should have supplied them with advice so mistaken and mischievous. A retrograde policy on the part of China at this date is simply out of the question; it is at variance with the tendencies of the age, is condemned by all the experience of the past and can bear but one fruit—chronic hostility. There is an irresistible law of progress which China must, like all other countries, obey or suffer.

The compact which this supplementary treaty aims in effect at enacting from all foreign powers is to let China remain stationary for all time. To acquiesce in a condition so absurd, and as unavailing as absurd, would be, indeed, simply to court fresh wars, and to fling away the chief gain, as will be found whenever that treaty is carried into effect, of the Treaty of Tientsin, which was to transfer by degrees from the hands of the Government to those of the people the power to imperil our relations whenever this might chance to suit the purpose or convenience of the former.

We rise from the perusal of this treaty, we are bound to say, with the conviction that there is more underneath it than appears on the surface. It bears distinct traces of foreign inspiration, and it is our belief that this mission did not originate with the Chinese Government at all; that the idea of enlisting Mr. Burlingame as a temporary recruit for furthering Chinese ends, so far from being spontaneous, emanated from a foreign brain, and was suggested by the departure of the American Envoy, then on the eve of quitting Pekin. The plan was, no doubt, joyfully welcomed by the Chinese ministers, who, having but one object at heart gave but one instruction, "Stop all progress; as to the rest, *carte blanche*; say and do what you like." The treaty concocted by the mission on its passage from China is the result before us.

English Books about Russia.

In a notice of Mr. G. T. Lowth's "Around the Kremlin," just published in London, the *Spectator* says:—"In the Public Library at St. Petersburg a special compartment is reserved for books written about Russia by foreigners. There it is easy to form a tolerably correct idea in a few days of the reports on Russian manners and customs which Western travellers have laid before their countrymen. Some of those drawn up by Germans are good. Haxthausen and Kohl, for instance, have in their different ways gathered together a most creditable amount of information, and the German residents in Russia have contributed to the collection a number of useful historical and scientific works. The books by French authors are for the most part absurdly incorrect, but at all events, they often have the merit of being amusing. The Parisian tourist talks great nonsense, but it is so well expressed that it may be recommended to readers who only wish to while away their time. But the English books for the most part have not even this merit. Not only are they almost always incorrect, but they are generally dull. The country being little known in England, every one who has lounged away a week at St. Petersburg or Moscow looks upon himself on his return home as competent authority on Russian matters, and straightway proceeds to print such extraordinary statements as may well make Russian critics wonder with what manner of intellect their English visitors can possibly be endowed. The same old stories are repeated in almost all their productions, the same strange misconceptions characterize them throughout. There are a few, no doubt, which may be spoken of with respect, but for the most part, they are a discredit to our literature. Nor is the fact to be wondered at, considering that they are generally founded upon exceedingly meagre books of reference, and to a great extent composed of stories picked up in the course of conversation with singularly ignorant and prejudiced individuals. The ordinary English resident at St. Petersburg is not exactly the best possible source of sound information, his judgments on what is going on around him cannot invariably be relied upon, his sympathy with the people among whom he is involuntarily thrown is not of the liveliest nature, his views can scarcely be called extended, his decision can hardly be considered conclusive, and yet in all these books of travel he is perpetually cropping up as an authority from whose sentence there is no appeal. The Russians find it difficult to understand why this should be the case. Knowing that the English are famed as travellers and as writers of sound books, they are lost in amazement at the utter poverty and unsoundness of that branch of our literature which is devoted to the Russian Empire.

The *Spectator* adds:—"It would have been as well if Mr. Lowth had omitted the last few pages of his book. In them his evil genius had prompted him to speak about Russian literature, a certain stumbling block in the way of the unwary tourist. Some of his Russian friends were talking on the subject one evening, and he has gathered up the scraps of their conversation. According to him one of them made the sage remark that 'there are writers of fiction in Russia besides the historcals Keranzin and Solovieff,' and strongly recommended him to read 'a work by Pouchkine called "A Society of Gentlefolks in the Country,"' which made quite a sensation in Russian society when it appeared, about five or six years ago.' This is equivalent to making an Englishman advise a Russian visitor to read Sir Walter Scott's story called 'Barchester Towers.' Pouchkine died about 30 years ago, and the book referred to is Tourguenieff's charming story, the 'Dvoryanskoe Gnyezdo.' Mr. Lowth continues:—'I had not then read the story mentioned. Various other authors were named—Sicherbina, Kriloff and Griboyedoff. All this was only further proof of the growing sentiment of nationality among the Russian people—of a growing appreciation of native talent.' Any one might fairly imagine that all the authors named in this sentence had sprung into repute within the last two or three years, the fact being that Griboyedoff was murdered at Teheran in 1829, and Kriloff's death took place in 1844. Still more singular than this literary criticism is the remark that 'a national drama and a national music are taking their place as parts of the great social life of the country.' Mr. Lowth seems to have heard Glinka's opera, 'A Life for the Czar,' about which every tourist for many a year past has had his say, and to have fancied it was a new work."

The New Bridge at Niagara Falls.

One of the chief objects of interest at Niagara Falls this season is the new suspension bridge, which is slowly building. This bridge is intended only for carriages and foot passengers, being too light to be available for railroad purposes, and is much more convenient to the town than the other. On the American side the towers are within a few hundred feet of the Falls, and the cables are already swung across to corresponding towers close to the Clifton House. In some respects this bridge is more remarkable than the other. In length it exceeds it 450 feet, being 1250 feet in the span. The towers are 105 feet high, and are built 13½ feet apart. Unlike the heavy stone columns of the lower bridge, they are light wooden trestles, twenty-eight feet square at the base and tapering to the top. When finished they will be roofed and weatherboarded.

The bridge will be sustained by two cables, which were swung last winter when the ice filled the river below the Falls. The lower bridge is sustained by four cables. Those of the new bridge are composed of seven strands of twisted steel wire, each measuring two and three-eighth inches in diameter, which form a cable about nine inches thick. The ends are fastened by the new shackles invented by Mr. Hewlett, of Niagara, in a manner very different from that formerly adopted. The strands of the cable are untwisted at the ends, and hang separately from the tops of the towers. Each is secured to a separate shackle, which looks something like a pulley with a fixed wheel. These are grooved so as to hold the cable by means of friction, independent of the fastenings at the ends, if necessary. The shackles are of various lengths, so as to divide the strain as much as possible, and are secured to a base firmly planted in beds of masonry eighteen feet square. This will probably hold the weight of the bridge against any ordinary pressure; and unless the slight towers are racked and weakened by the lateral motion cauted by the high winds of the winter season, it will probably last as long as the other. The inside measurement of the bridge will be ten feet in the clear. As this will barely enable carriages to pass each other, it is a wonder that an additional two feet were not added when the cables were swung.

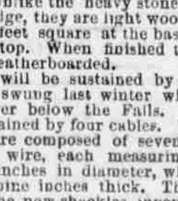
The work of building the bridge was begun in May, 1867; and its completion was promised before the close of the present season. It should and doubtless would have been finished before this had the work been entrusted to a more competent and practical engineer. Mr. Samuel Keefer, a Canadian, has charge of the work; and perhaps a more injudicious choice could not have been made by the company. A great deal of time and money have been wasted on worthless experiments; and instead of costing $59,000, as was originally estimated by the engineer, it has already exceeded that amount, and will cost at least $200,000 in gold before it is ready for use. But little has been done this season; and its completion will not be possible under another year at least. An American corporation, the Suspension Bridge Company, is building it.

PATENTED JULY 7, 1868.

PHILADELPHIA EAST INDIA

COCOANUT COMPANY,

TRADE MARK. LEDGER PLACE



Rear No. 52 North SECOND St., Philada.,

MANUFACTURERS

PREPARED COCOANUT, FOR PIES, PUDDINGS, CAKES, ETC. ETC. [9 15 tuthssim

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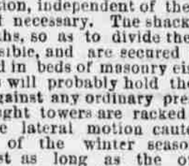
BOSTON AND PHILADELPHIA

SALT FISH COMPANY,



DESICCATED COD FISH FOR FAMILY USE.

ONE POUND EQUAL TO FOUR POUNDS RAW FISH.

Warranted to keep in any climate for any number of years. Great saving in freight, shrinkage, and decay. One-third of a pound makes a meal for seven persons.

Sample cases 24 and 48 pounds each.

Sold by all Grocers, and manufactured by the BOSTON AND PHILADELPHIA SALT FISH COMPANY, LEDGER PLACE, rear of No. 52 North SECOND St., Philad. 9 15 tuthssim

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C

H. S. K. C.

Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves.

EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

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PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO., 112 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

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SHOPS: NO. 215 LODGE STREET, AND No. 1733 CHESNUT STREET, 12 PHILADELPHIA.

RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—Shortest and most direct line to Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Pittston, Scranton, Carbondale, and all the points in the Lehigh and Wyoming Coal Region.

Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—ELEVEN DAILY TRAINS.—On and after MONDAY, May 25, 1868, Passenger Trains leave the New Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 6.45 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

At 7.45 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroads for Easton, Allentown, Catasauqua, Allington, Manch Chunk Weatherly, Jeanesville, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Kingston, Pittston, and all points in the Lehigh and Wyoming Valleys; also in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad for Mahanoy City; and with Catawissa Railroad for Rupert, Danville Milton, and Williamsport. Arrive at Manch Chunk at 12.05 A. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 3 P. M.; at Mahanoy City at 2 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley Train, passing Bethlehem at 11.55 A. M. for Easton, and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.

At 8.45 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate Stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro' and Hartsville, by this train take Stage at Old York Road.

At 10.20 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at intermediate Stations.

At 1.45 P. M.—Lehigh Valley Express for Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Centralia, Shenandoah, Mt. Carmel, Pittston and Scranton, and all points in Mahanoy and Wyoming Coal Regions.

At 2.35 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 3.15 P.M.—Lehigh and Susquehanna Express for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton. Passengers for Greenville take this train to Quakertown, and for Sumneytown to North Wales.

At 4.15 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro' and Hartsville take stage at Abington; for New Hope at Doylestown.

At 5.00 P. M.—Through accommodation for Bethlehem and all stations on main line of North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Lehigh and Susquehanna Evening Train for Easton, Allentown, Manch Chunk.

At 6.20 P. M.—Accommodation for Lansdale, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 11.30 P. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9.00 and 11.05 A. M., 2.00 and 8.30 P. M.

11.05 A. M. and 2.00 P.M. Trains makes direct connection with Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna trains from Easton, Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Mahony City, and Hazleton.

Passengers leaving Wilkesbarre at 1.45 P. M. connect at Bethlehem at 6.05 P. M., and arrive in Philadelphia at 8.30 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8.25 A. M., 5.00 and 7.00 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7.30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 9.30, 10.45 A. M. and 1 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9.30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2.00 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7.00 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4.30 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets Passenger Cars convey passengers to and from the new depot.

White Cars of Second and Third Streets Line and Union Line run within a short distance of the depot.

Tickets must be procured at the Ticket office, in order to secure the lowest rates of fare.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through to principal points, at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 106 S. FIFTH Street.

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND ALL POINTS NORTH and EAST, and for all Stations on Camden and Amboy and Connecting Railroads, from Walnut street wharf.

INCREASED DESPATCH.

Freight for all way points on the Camden and Amboy, Freehold and Jamesburg, and Burlington County Railroads, forwarded at 9 o'clock Noon

For Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, Rocky Hill, and all points on the New Jersey and Belvidere Railroads, forwarded at 2½ P. M.

For New York, at 12, 2½, and 5 P. M.

Freight received from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M.

A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shipping and consignees, must in every instance be sent with each load of goods.

WALTER FREEMAN, Agent,
No. 228 S. Delaware Avenue,
Philadelphia.

FAST FREIGHT LINE, VIA NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD, to Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Centralia, and all points on Lehigh Valley Railroad and its branches.

By new arrangements, perfected this day, this road is enabled to give increased despatch to merchandize consigned to the above points, and

Goods delivered at the Through Freight Depot, S. E. corner of FRONT and NOBLE Streets, Before 5 P. M., will reach Wilkesbarre, Mount Carmel, Mahanoy City, and the other stations in Mahanoy and Wyoming valleys before 11 A. M. of the succeeding day. [7 22] ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR CORN AND OATS.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE INDIAN TERRITORY, CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORT GIBSON, C. N. August 22, 1868.

Sealed Proposals in duplicate will be received at this Office until noon on MONDAY, the 6th day of October, 1868, for furnishing the Quartermaster's Department with supplies, to be delivered as follows:—

FORT GIBSON, Cherokee Nation, 10,000 bushels of Corn.

FORT ARBUCKLE, Chickasaw Nation, 20,000 bushels of Corn.

FORT ARBUCKLE, Chickasaw Nation, 5000 bushels of Oats.

All bids to furnish the above must be for sound merchantable Corn or Oats, subject to the inspection of the officer or agent of the United States receiving the same.

Proposals must in all cases specify the kind and quantity of Corn or Oats the bidder desires to furnish, whether in sacks or bulk.

Each bid must be accompanied by a good and sufficient guarantee from two responsible parties setting forth that in the event of its acceptance, they will give ample security for the faithful performance of the same.

The right to reject any or all bids that may be offered is reserved.

Proposals must be plainly indorsed "*Proposals for Corn*," or "*Proposals for Oats*," as the case may be, and addressed to the undersigned at Fort Gibson, C. N.

Payment to be made in Government funds on delivery of the Corn or Oats, or as soon thereafter as funds shall have been received for that purpose.

Delivery to commence on or before Nov. 1 1868, and to continue at a rate of not less than 3000 bushels per month until the contract is filled.

By order of

Brevet Major-General B. H. GRIERSON,
A. F. ROCKWELL, Brevet Lieut.-Col., A. Q. M. U. S. A., Chief Q. M. District Indian Territory. 9 14 03

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,

DEPARTMENT OF LOUISIANA. NEW ORLEANS, LA., Sept. 7, 1868.

Sealed Proposals are invited and will be received at this Office until 12 M., THURSDAY, the 24th of September, 1868, for the furnishing and construction of an iron fence around the National Cemetery at Chalmette, La. (near New Orleans).

Said fence will be 5124 feet long. Foundation Blocks for the railing to be of concrete, imbedded two feet in the earth; dimensions, 16x16.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the Office of the Quartermaster-General U. S. A., Washington, D. C.; at Office of Depot Quartermaster, New York city; at Office of Depot Quartermaster, Philadelphia, Pa., and at this Office.

The ability of the bidder to fulfill his agreement must be guaranteed by two responsible persons.

No bid will be entertained from any party who has hitherto failed in his engagements with any branch of this Government.

Bids will be opened at time above named, and bidders are invited to be present.

The United States reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for fence at Chalmette Cemetery," and addressed to the undersigned.

By order of the Quartermaster-General U. S. A.

CHARLES H. TOMPKINS,
Brevet Brig.-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
9 12 9t Department of Louisiana.

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,

N. E. Corner of FOURTH and RACE Sts.,

PHILADELPHIA,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty, Varnishes, Etc.

AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED

FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.

DEALERS AND CONSUMERS SUPPLIED AT LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH. 6 16 6

AZURENE,

CONCENTRATED INDIGO,

For the Laundry.—Free from Oxalic Acid.—See Chemist's Certificate

A Patent Pocket Pincushion or Emery Bag in each Twenty Cent Box. [7 27 mwf3m

For sale by all respectable Grocers and Druggists.

RAILROAD LINES.

1868.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY LINES, FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK AND WAY PLACES. FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 5.30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation..... $2.25

At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express Mail..... 3.00

At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express..... 3.00

At 3.30 P. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express..... 3.00

At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 5.30 and 8 A. M., 2 and 3.30 P. M., for Freehold.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 3, 3.30 and 4.30 P. M. for Trenton.

At 5.30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3.30, 4.30, 6, and 11.30 P. M., for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 5.30 and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4.30, 6, and 11.30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra. 2 P.M. for Riverton and 3.30 P. M. for Palmyra.

At 5.30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3, 4.30, 6, and 11.30 P. M. for Fish House.

The 1 and 11.30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line. Fare $3.

At 7 and 11 A. M., 2.30, 3.30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 10.15 A. M. for Bristol.

At 7 and 11 A. M., 2.30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7 and 10.15 A. M., 2.30, and 5 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7 and 10.15 A. M., 2.30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 9 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, via Connecting Railway.

At 9.30 A. M., 1.00 6.30, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City, Fare $3.25.

At 8 A. M., Emigrant Line, Fare, $2.

At 1.30 A. M. on Mondays only—New York Express Line. Fare $3.25.

The 9.30 A. M., and 6.30 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

At 9.30 A. M., 1.00 6.30, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.

At 9.30 A. M., 6.30 and 12 P. M. for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torrisdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

For lines leaving Kensington Depot take the cars on Third or Fifth streets, at Chesnut street, 25 minutes before departure. The cars on Market street Railway run direct to West Philadelphia Depot; Chesnut and Walnut within one square. On Sundays the Market street cars will run to connect with the 9.30 A. M. and 6.30 P. M. lines.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES. From Kensington Depot.

At 7.00 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7.00 A. M and 3.30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3.30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Manch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON CO., AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS, From Market St. Ferry (upper side.)

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 3.30, and 5.30 P. M., for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainsport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3.30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Cremo, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent,
September 14, 1868. 6 15

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD,

TIME TABLE,

commencing SUNDAY, September 13, 1868. Trains will leave Depot corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue as follows:—

Way-Mail Train at 8.30 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore, stopping at all Regular Stations, connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate Stations.

Express Train at 11.45 A.M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11.30 P. M. (Daily) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington (Saturdays excepted) with Delaware Railroad Line, stopping at New Castle, Middletown, Clayton, Dover, Harrington, Seaford, Salisbury, Princess Anne, and connecting at Crisfield with Boat for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, Portsmouth, and the South.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk via Baltimore will take the 11.45 A. M. Train. Via Crisfield will take the 11.30 P. M. train.

TRAINS

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11.00 A. M., 2.35, 5.00, and 7.15 P. M. The 5.00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 7.00 and 8.10 A. M. (daily), 1.20, 4.15 and 7.00 (daily) P. M. The 8.10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore 7.25 A. M., Way-Mail; 9.35 A. M., Express; 2.25 P. M., Express; 6.25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7.25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

Through tickets to all points West, South, Southwest, may be procured at the Ticket Office, No. 828 CHESNUT Street, under the Continental Hotel, where, also, state-rooms and berths in sleeping cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

4 6 R. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, April 13, 1868, Trains will leave as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7.15 A. M., 11 A. M., 2.30 P. M., 4.15 P. M., 4.50 P. M., 7 P. M., 11 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on east Market street, at 6.15 A. M., 7.15 A. M., 7.20 A. M., 10.45 A. M., 1.55 P. M., 4.20 P. M., 6.55 P. M.

On and after Monday, June 15, an additional Train will leave Philadelphia for Media and Intermediate Points at 5.30 P. M.

Trains leaving West Chester at 7.20 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4.50 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only. Passengers to or from station between West Chester and B. C. Junction, going East, will take train leaving West Chester at 7.15 A. M., and going West will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4.50 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and a Walnut street cars. Those of the Market Street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS,

Leave Philadelphia at 8.00 A. M. and 2.00 P. M.

Leave West Chester at 7.45 A. M. and 5.00 P. M.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7.15 A. M. and 4.5 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 7.20 A. M. and 4.50 P. M., connect at B. C. Junction with Trains on P. & B. C. R. R. for Oxford and intermediate points.

Passengers are allowed to take Wearing Apparel only, as Baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars unless a special contract is made for the same. HENRY WOOD, General Sup't.

Philadelphia, April 1st, 1868. 4 10

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—SUMMER TIME TABLE.

Through and direct route between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Harrisburg, Williamsport, the Northwest, and the Great Oil Region of Pennsylvania.

ELEGANT SLEEPING CARS on all Night Trains. On and after MONDAY, May 11, 1868, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

Mail Train	leaves Philadelphia	11.15 A. M.
" "	leaves Williamsport	8.20 P. M.
" "	arrives at Erie	8.50 P. M.
Erie Express	leaves Philadelphia	12.00 noon
" "	leaves Williamsport	5.50 P. M.
" "	arrives at Erie	10.05 A. M.
Elmira Mail	leaves Philadelphia	8.00 A. M.
" "	leaves Williamsport	3.15 P. M.
" "	arrives at Lock Haven	7.45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

Mail Train	leaves Erie	11.00 A. M.
" "	leaves Williamsport	10.15 P. M.
" "	arrives at Philadelphia	7.10 A. M.
Erie Express	leaves Erie	7.40 P. M.
" "	leaves Williamsport	9.15 A. M.
" "	arrives at Philadelphia	5.00 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad. Baggage checked through.

ALFRED L. TYLER, 11 3 General Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.—FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT. From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry). Commencing WEDNESDAY, September 16, 1868.

TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS.

For Cape May and stations below Millville, 8.15 P. M.

For Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations 8.15 A. M., 3.30 P. M.

For Bridgeton, Salem, and way stations 8.15 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.

For Woodbury at 8.15 A. M., 3.30, and 6.00 P. M.

Freight train leaves Camden daily at 12 o'clock noon.

Freight received at second covered wharf below Walnut street, daily.

Freight Delivered No. 228 South Delaware avenue.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL, 9 15 Superintendent.

WILLIAM S. GRANT,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 88 DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,

AGENT FOR

Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc. W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate Cocoa, and Broma. Crocker, Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts and Nails. 12 3

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming Valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas. Summer Arrangement of Passenger Trains, Monday, August 3, 1868, leaving the Company's Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATIONS.—At 7.30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown.

Returning, leaves Reading at 6.20 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9.15 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.—At 8.15 A. M., for Reading Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pine Grove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7.30 train connects at Reading with the East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8.15 A. M. connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at Port Clinton with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at Harrisburg with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.—Leaves Philadelphia at 3.30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.—Leaves Pottstown at 6.45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9.05 A. M. Returning leaves Philadelphia at 4.30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6.40 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION.—Leaves Reading at 7.30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10.15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5.15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8.05 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8.10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8.45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2.05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2.40 P. M.; arriving at Philadelphia at 6.45 P. M.

Harrisburg accommodation leaves Reading at 7.15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4.10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6.20 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9.15 P. M.

Market train, with a Passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12.45 noon for Pottsville and all Way Stations; leaves Pottsville at 7 A. M. for Philadelphia and all other Way Stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8.00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3.15 P. M.; leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8.00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4.25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.—Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7.30 A. M., 12.45 and 4.20 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6.30 A. M., 1.00, and 5.45 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.—Passengers for Collegeville take 7.30 A. M. and 4.20 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Collegeville at 8.27 A. M. and 1.46 P. M. Stage lines for various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.—Leaves New York at 9 A. M., 5.00 and 8.00 P. M., passing Reading at 1 A. M., 1.50 and 10.10 P. M., and connect at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express Trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, Express Train leaves Harrisburg, on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 5.25 A. M., 9.35 P. M., passing Reading at 4.40 and 7.05 A. M., and 11.40 P. M., arriving at New York, 10.10 and 11.45 A. M., and 5.00 P. M. Sleeping Cars accompanying these

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

EXTENSIVE FIRE.

A Steam Saw Mill Burned Out—Loss About $20,000—Two Firemen Injured.

The structure on New Market street, below Callowhill, occupied by John Alexander as a steam saw and planing mill, and William Barth, manufacturer of blinds, sash, and mouldings, was entirely destroyed by fire this morning.

It consisted of a two story brick building on New Market street, with two one-story frame attachments. Mr. Alexander occupied the entire first floor, the cellar, and the front portion of the second floor, the principal and rear part being used by Mr. Barth.

The fire broke out about midway on the second floor in the room of Mr. Barth, and is supposed to have originated from a deficient pipe. Once started, the flames spread rapidly among the inflammable material which was lying all around, and it was with some difficulty that some of the workmen made their exit.

The fire then communicated to the first floor, which, in an exceedingly short time, was consumed. Mr. Alexander was engaged in manufacturing torch handles, of which he had about 10 000 on hand. He also had a large stock of tea boxes, in an unfinished as well as finished condition. He owned the buildings, which he values at $5000.

He estimates his loss on stock, machinery, and buildings at $12,000 on which there is but an insurance of $1000, which is in the Royal.

Mr. Barth had in the course of completion a large quantity of materials which, together with tools, were destroyed. His loss he says will be between $5000 and $6000, on which he has but trifling insurance.

Separated from the mill by a wide alley was a range of occupied dwellings, fronting on Callowhill street; but these, through the untiring exertions of the firemen, were saved from total destruction. The loss sustained to their rear part will be covered by insurance in the Fire Association.

Several stores on Second street, which extended very near the burning building, were more or less damaged by the fire and water. Those that suffered the most were Creagmile's carpet warerooms, No. 347 N. Second street, and Charles Gilbert & Co., stove warehouse, No 349. Their losses, however, are covered by insurance.

A number of the dwellings on the opposite side of Newmarket street were slightly damaged by the intense heat prevailing at the time.

Samuel S. Emory, a member of the Lafayette Hose Company, while running through the alley on the north side of the building, received a severe cut in the neck by a falling brick.

Charles Earnest, a member of the same company, was severely injured about the head at the same time. The injured men were taken into neighboring houses, where they received the best of attention

THE GLOUCESTER FIRE.—The following is a list of insurances on the Washington Manufacturing Company's Mills, at Gloucester, N. J., which was destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon. It is reported by W. D. Sherrerd & Co., Insurance Agents, No. 222 Walnut street:—

On goods for David S. Brown & Co.:—

Home Insurance Co., N. Y.	$20,000
Security, N. Y.	10 000
International, N. Y.	10,000
Hartford, Hartford	20 000
Phœnix, N. Y.	13 000
North British and Mercantile, of L. and E	30 000
Standard, N. Y.	5 000
Market, N. Y.	5 000
Lamar, N. Y.	10,000
Putnam, Hartford	10,000
National, Boston	10,000
	$143,000

On goods for Gloucester Manufacturing Company:—

Insurance Co., North America, Phila.	$5,000
Yonkers and New York, N. Y.	5,000
Home, New York	5,000
People's, Worcester	5,000
Reliance, Philadelphia	5,000
Excelsior, New York	5,000
Relief, New York	5,000
Lorillard, New York	5,000
	$40,000

Insurance on bags and machinery, Gloucester Manufacturing Company:—

Manhattan Ins. Co., N. Y.	$10,000
Citizens', New York	10,000
Commerce, Albany	5 000
Commonwealth, N. Y.	5,000
Capital City, New York	5,000
Lenox, New York	5 000
Cleveland, Ohio	5,000
Firemen's, New York	5,000
Connecticut, Hartford	5,000
Enterprise, Cincinnati	5 000
Norwich, Connecticut	5,000
Merchants, Providence	5,000
Prov. Washington, Providence	5,000
Atlantic, New York	5,000
Continental, New York	5,000
Niagara, New York	5,000
Corn Exchange, New York	5,000
Ætna, New York	5,000
North American, New York	5,000
Springfield, Massachusetts	5,000
Atlantic, Providence	5,000
Yonkers and New York, New York	5,000
Merchants', Hartford	5,000
North American, Hartford	5,000
Reliance, Philadelphia	5,000
Phœnix, Hartford	10 000
Narragansett, Providence	5,000
Lorillard, New York	5 000
Fulton, New York	5,000
Mercantile, New York	5,000
Ætna, Hartford	10,000
City, Hartford	5,000
	$180,000

THE CHILD MURDER—CONTINUATION OF THE CORONER'S INQUEST.—This morning, at 10 o'clock, in the Nineteenth Ward Station House, Coroner Daniels resumed his investigation into the circumstances attending the murder of the child Mary Mohrmann:—

Policeman Samuel Fluck testified that he identified the body as that of Mary Mohrmann.

Martha Kennedy living at No. 2050 Orton street, testified that while the child Mary was standing near Diehl's fence on Sunday evening, a man with black clothes came along, and talked with her; he had a black cap on; I did not see him take her away; I don't think that I would know him again; he had his cap drawn over his eyes; I don't know that anybody else saw him talking with Mary at that place.

Emma Springer, living at Water and Callowhill streets, testified that on Sunday night as she was going towards sixth and Dauphin streets, at the first lit le street above Fifth she saw a man talking to a little girl; he said to her, "don't cry, sissy; I'm your uncle and will give you five cents;" I am sure that the child was Mary Mohrmann; he put his hand in his pocket and gave her the five cents; she then became quiet; he then took the child in his arms and carried her up Dauphin street to Reese, and then towards York street; between 10 and 11 o'clock at night I saw the same man crossing a lot towards Hancock street; he was alone; he turned up Howard street when he saw me; I saw him also on Saturday night last at Water and Callowhill streets; I recognized him by his clothes; when I first saw him he wore a sandy goatee.

Louisa Rice living No. 2221 Reese street, testified—I was standing on the corner of Fifth and Susquehanna avenue at five minutes to 8 o'clock on Sunday night; a man was coming up on the other side with a child in his arm; the child began to cry; he said, "Mary, don't cry, I will give you five cents;" he asked "whether she didn't know that he was her uncle?" the child was barefooted and bareheaded; had a little pink and white dress on; the man had on a light pair of pants, and a light coat and a black cap drawn down over his eyes; he passed up to Dauphin street; that was all that I saw; I can't say whether I would know him again.

The inquest was then postponed until Tuesday next, at 10 A. M.

A TERRIBLE ACCIDENT—A SCAFFOLD GIVES WAY AND SIX MEN INJURED.—At half-past 9 this morning, the scaffolding erected along the new row of buildings on Thirty-fourth street, below Chesnut, gave way, precipitating a number of workmen to the ground. Six of them received injuries of a serious nature, and two of them, it is thought, will die. With considerable difficulty they were extracted from the debris, and three of them were conveyed to the Pennsylvania Hospital, and the remainder taken into neighboring houses. Those at the Hospital are Henry Stokes aged fifty-five years, residing at No. 29 Poplar street; he had an arm fractured and was otherwise badly injured: James Hawkins (colored), living in South Camden, was slightly injured about the back and breast; Charles Shapliegh, aged twenty-four, residing in South Camden, had his legs and hips bruised, and sustained severe internal injuries: William Barret, seventeen years old, was injured about the face and arms. There were two other colored men, whose names we were unable to obtain, one of whom had his back broken, and the other had a fractured leg.

ALLEGED CHILD MURDER.—Coroner Daniels was notified this morning to hold an inquest on the body of a child named McCullough, who lives in Ashbury street, which runs off South street, between Fifth and Sixth, and who, it is alleged, died from violence inflicted by one John Glose. It seems that the accused and the McCullough family live as neighbors, and yesterday Glose went into the house of McCullough and got into a quarrel, during which a child was kicked or knocked down. After the fracas, the child was taken up and found to be in a dying condition. A physician was called in, and he remained with it until it died. Information was conveyed to the Second District Station House, and a detail of police visited the place; but found that Glose had left the house. A search was instituted, and it resulted in the capture of the alleged murderer at Seventh and Pine streets. Annie Marvin, who lives with him, attempted to rescue him from the police, when she was taken into custody. Glose is quite a young man, only being twenty-four years old.

A SHOCKING BURNING ACCIDENT.—Margaret Hughes, aged ten years, residing at No. 2322 McAnally street, in the Fifteenth Ward, was shockingly burned by her clothes catching from a bonfire, which had been built in the street. Some citizens, who were passing at the time, succeeded in extinguishing the flames, but not before nearly every stitch was burned from her body. She was taken to her home.

A RECEIVER OF STOLEN GOODS.—A quantity of iron has been stolen for some time from the Pennsylvania Railroad round house, on the banks of the Schuylkill. Several boys were suspected, and, from information, 'Squire Bradley, who keeps a junk shop at Twenty-fourth street and Pennsylvania avenue, was taken into custody for receiving the same. Alderman Jones bound him over for trial in $1500 bail.

ROUTE OF THE REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES THIS EVENING.—Form on Sudsom street, right resting on 7th street; up Seventh to Chesnut, up Chesnut to Fifteenth, down Fifteenth to Walnut, up Walnut to Twentieth, down Twentieth to Spruce, down Spruce to Twelfth, down Twelfth to Pine, down Pine to Eighth, up Eighth to Arch, up Arch to Broad, down Broad to the Union League House.

A CLOTH THIEF.—George White was taken into custody last night, at Seventh and Pine streets, with a piece of cloth in his possession. He was taken to the Third District Station, where it was ascertained that the article had been removed from a store at Tenth and Market streets. He was committed for trial by Alderman Carpenter.

ROBBERY.—Theodore McKinney was arrested at 1 o'clock this morning in the Eleventh Ward, charged with having robbed a man who was sleeping in the house of the Northern Liberties Hose Company, on New Market street, below Brown. Alderman Toland held him in $800 bail.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT CONTEST.—From information received, the vote for Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, which was taken last night, is as follows:—For George Downey, 48; for Terrence McCusker, 34; for E. P. Jones, 2. Three companies are recorded as tie.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION, of the Third Ward, reassembled yesterday morning, and nominated George W. Nichols as an additional Common Councilman of the ward.

DROWNED.—This afternoon at 1 o'clock an unknown white man was found drowned at Norris street wharf. The Coroner was notified.

DISASTER.

Terrible Conflagration at Callao, S. A.

The N. Y. *Tribune's* Callao correspondent, writing under date of August 15th, says:—

From the dawn of 1868 Callao has been the scene of tremendous calamities. The revolution of January reddened her streets with the blood of her sons, and in the following month the yellow fever broke out with terrible malignity, leaving many a family in the depth of misery and want. Scarce was she freed from the dread epidemic which cut off in the midst of usefulness many of her best citizens, when another and more terrible calamity befel her. While the people of the city were yet in the greatest consternation consequent upon the earthquake and inundation, a fire broke out, which completed the chapter of our calamities. It is impossible to enter into a description of the misery and destitution which prevail, of the panic which has seized the stoutest hearts, of business paralyzed, and of families entirely ruined.

On the night of August 14, at 9½ o'clock, while the population was menaced on one side by a repetition of earthquakes, and on the other by inundation, and was hurrying to and fro, some to Lima and Ballavista, and others to other points of comparative safety, the alarm of fire was given. In company with a few others I was on the mole taking observations of the rise and fall of the sea (which, let me here remark, still continues agitated, rising and falling in every half hour, sometimes to seven feet, and others to three and four, above its usual level) when I discovered flames issuing from the back part of the Hotel de Conflanza, in Commercial street. This hotel had been partially destroyed the night before by the inundation, and was nearly deserted. Immediately after the alarm was given quite a number of persons congregated and a few of them went to work. The front doors were forced, and the removal of the furniture, etc., proceeded with. At this stage of the proceedings the military arrived, and by their ignorance caused the ruin of half the town, and placed the other in jeopardy. The fire, as I said, occurred in the back part of the building, and had there been the simplest management, the disasters which occurred, would have been entirely prevented. The people were removing the furniture, bedding, and, in fact, all articles that make up the stock of a hotel, to the Plaza or square, near by, when the officer in charge ordered the things to be brought back and piled up in front of the burning building. A number of persons remonstrated at this, and said that as soon as the fire reached the front part of the building, the flames and falling timbers would set the furniture in the streets on fire, and thereby fire the buildings on the other side. To this very sensible argument no attention was paid, but an order was given to drive back the people. Again and again attempts were made to remove the articles, which now formed an immense pile, but in vain; the military would not even allow a solitary trunk to be carried away by its owner. The consequences were just as was expected; in less than half an hour the flames had complete control of the building, and the balconies in a few moments fell into the streets, set fire to the rubbish beneath, which soon communicated the flames to a liquor store on the other side. At this time Colonel Balta, the President, accompanied by his Ministers and a force of cavalry and infantry, arrived, and immediate orders, when too late, were given to remove the collection of all kinds of articles in the street. The only reason given for the action of the military is, that it was to prevent robberies; but a great many other measures for this purpose could have been adopted. The conduct of the military is strongly condemned. The flames now greatly increased, and threatened, at one time, the entire destruction of the principal part of the city, and had it not been for the prompt arrival of the French and Italian Fire Companies from Lima, and the assistance from the ships-of-war, the consequence would have been still more disastrous. Rapidly the flames extended, and were not subdued until nearly sixty buildings were destroyed. To make confusion worse confounded, there was no water to be had, in consequence of a quarrel between the owner of the water (Mr. Gallagher) and the Corporation, and before communication could be had with that gentleman we were almost without this necessary element. At 3 A. M. the fire was got under control, but a strong breeze setting in from the south at about 4 A. M. carried the flames to many other houses. It is to be remarked that all the English fire-proof safes of Milner proved to be of no use; every book and paper of any kind was reduced to cinders, and the gold and silver melted. I saw two opened, and can testify to this as being correct. The origin of the fire cannot be accounted for, but it is supposed to have been purely accidental.

—Bismark eats opium. He also falls from his horse.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Allison P. J.—William H. Ruddiman, Prosecuting Attorney.—Prison cases are still before the Court, and a motley crew was up this morning for consideration.

James Hushwood pleaded guilty to a charge of assault and battery upon a woman. It was stated that he went into her house to get a dog, when she, acting upon the motto that "Who strikes my dog, strikes me," attempted to force him away, and he, with this-blood chivalry, knocked her down and beat her brutally.

Thomas Good, alias Brown, pleaded guilty to a charge of larceny. He picked the pocket of Mr. John D. Barnes, while that gentleman was buying a ticket at the crowded door of a theatre; but he was immediately caught, and the stolen pocket-book, containing $1 was found at his feet.

Lou sa Deering was put upon trial charged with larceny. It was alleged that in July last she went to a tavern, at St. John and Canal streets, to serve as help to the proprietress, and after she had been there a few days $42 were missed by her employer. She was suspected and arrested, and the officer, upon searching the premises, according to her directions, found the money under the carpet and in other secret places. She acknowledged that she had taken it, and was willing that it should be recovered.

The defense denied these allegations, and set forth that she was possessed of money of her own, and bore such a reputation for honesty as to repel all unsubstantial suspicions against her. On trial.

FINANCIAL ITEMS.

—The New York *Tribune* of this morning says:—

"Government bonds opened firm, with one eighth per cent. improvement in '62s and old '65s. The new bonds continued in good request and were strong. At the second board the market was dull and prices were a fraction lower. At last board prices were firm, and all classes of bonds in demand. State bonds were lower; Tennessee ex-coupons sold at 69½; new bonds, 68½; North Carolina ex-coupons, 73¾; Missouri 6s, 92¾; California 7s, 104. Railway boads were steady, with few first-class bonds offering. The subscription to the Central Pacific bonds continues active at 103, and the 6 per cent. (of Missouri) are in constant investment demand at 106 and accrued interest. Pacific Mail advanced to 109. Delaware and Hudson Canal sold at 130; Adams' express sold at 49½; United States, 45; Merchants' Union, 23. At 1 o'clock Express shares made a sharp advance, Adams selling at 50, and Merchants' Union, 24. Mariposa preferred sold at 10¾. Railway shares opened at an improvement in prices. New York central sold at 124, Erie 46¾, Rock Island 101¾. At the Board there was a moderate business at the opening prices. Reading sold at 90¾; Michigan Southern, 83¾; St. Paul preferred, 92¾; North Western preferred, 66¾; Cleveland and Toledo, 101¾; St. Paul common 82; Toledo and Wabash common, 62, closing 61¾; Toledo and Wabash preferred, 75; Fort Wayne 107¾; Chicago and Alton, 157; Hannibal and St. Joseph preferred 89. After the call the market was weak—New York Central sold at 123¾; Erie 45¾. The Western shares declined from ⅛@½ per cent., and the market was dull. At one o'clock Board prices improved, and the market was very strong, with the exception of Erie, which was weak at 45¾. New York Central sold at 123¾; Reading, 90¾; Michigan Southern, 83½; Toledo and Wabash, 62; St. Paul common, 92½; the preferred, 92½; Northwestern stocks, 66½; Rock Island 101. The market has the appearance of being heavily oversold, and stocks are in brisk borrowing demand, loaning in many instances without interest. The short interest, which has been made in anticipation of tight money on the October statement, is very heavy, and the bears have the large earnings of the roads and the great ease in money to contend with. Any attempt to lock up money will prove futile, without the assistance of the Sub-Treasury in hoarding currency, and the other influences that assisted the previous attempt to break prices by this discreditable mode. New York Central, Erie, and Rock Island are scarce for delivery. In the St. Paul shares there is a small short interest for cash stock and a heavy interest on seller 60 options, or the preferred stock that mature within a short time, at 79@80. At last Board Reading was weak at 89¾; the balance on the list strong and higher. New York Centrals sold at 124¾; Erie, 46; Michigan Southern, 83; Northwestern stocks, 67¾; St. Paul common, 94; the preferred, 94½; Rock Island, 101½; Toledo and Wabash, 63¾. Express shares showed a general improvement, and were from 1@1½ per cent. higher than at the opening. The market closed strong and active."

—The N. Y. *Herald* of this morning says:—

"A very active and buoyant speculation in railway shares set in late this afternoon, and the market closed with a considerable advance upon the opening prices, with Erie and New York Central leading the upward movement, although at one time previously the two stocks mentioned were rather weak. Money was in extremely abundant supply, and loans were generally made at three per cent. on Government securities and four on mixed collaterals. In two or three instances efforts were made to advance the rate of interest, but unsuccessfully, as these parties concerned had their loans promptly paid off, the supply of funds offering elsewhere at the rates mentioned being largely in excess of the demand. Commercial paper is in rather light supply, and the best grade passes freely at 6@7 per cent. The remittances of currency to the West are temporarily almost suspended, and some of the banks received currency from that section this morning. A Chicago journal of Friday last notes business at the banks dull, and says that the demand for money on local account is not pressing, and the tendency of the loan market is to more ease, the demand for currency having sensibly fallen off, with the return of a large portion of that sent Westward has commenced, some of the banks reporting that their receipts exceed their remittances. There is nothing in the aspect of affairs at this centre calculated to impair confidence in an abundant supply of money during the remainder of the year, and all efforts to produce stringency by locking up greenbacks will prove abortive.

—The returns of the Bank of England for the week ending Sept. 7, give the following results when compared with the previous week:—

Rest	£3 611 447	Increase £2 9 958
Public deposits	3 274 415	Increase 295 035
Other deposits	19 577 780	Decrease 561,100
Gov. securities	13,790,131	No change.
Other securities	16 289 980	Increase 642,882
Notes unemployed	10,425 480	Decrease 239 295

"The amount of notes in circulation is 24 807 104, being an increase of £351 475; and the stock of bullion in both departments is £20 846 653, showing an increase of £72 552 when compared with the preceding return. The gold in the Bank of France amount, to the equivalent of £52 574,000 sterling, or about $263,850 000."

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—Stocks strong. Chicago and Rock Island, 101½; Reading, 90¾; Canton, 43¾; Erie, 46½; Cleveland and Toledo, 102. Cleveland and Pittsburg, 86½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 108½; Michigan Central, 119; Michigan Southern, 83½; New York Central, 123¾; Illinois Central, 144; Cumberland preferred, 30¾; Virginia 6s, 53¾; Missouri 6s, 93; Hudson River, 153¾; 5-20s, 1862, 113½; do, 1864, 109½; do, 1865, 111; do, new, 109½; 10-40s, 104½. Gold, 144¼. Money unchanged. Exchange, 9.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—Cotton dull at 25c. Flour quiet; sales of 6000 barrels at yesterday's quotations. Wheat active and advanced 2@3c.; sales of 41,000 bushels, spring at $1 80@1 90; amber Iowa at $1 95. Corn steady; sales of 51,000 bushels at $1 17@1 21. Oats firm; sales of 39,000 bushels at 76@76c. Beef quiet. Pork dull at $32 10. Lard quiet at 20@20½c. Whisky quiet.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 15.—Cotton dull, nominally at 25c. Flour unchanged. Wheat dull; prime to choice, $2 25@2 50; inferior, $1 75@1 90. Corn dull; white, $1.20@1.23. Oats unchanged. Rye dull at $1.40. Mess pork unchanged. Bacon unchanged; rib sides 17; clear do. 17¼; shoulders 14½; hams 22. Lard unchanged at 20.

New York Stock Quotations, 1 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	125¾	Pac. Mail Stea. Co.	106½
N. Y. and Erie R.	46¾	Toledo & Wabash.	62½
Ph. and Res. R.	90¾	Mil. & St. Paul com	96
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	83⅝	Adams Express	50¾
Cle. and Pitt. R.	86⅝	Wells, Fargo	25½
Chi. & N. W. R. com.	87½	U. S. Express Co.	47½
Chi. & N. W. R. prf.	87⅝	Gold	144
Chi. and R. I. R.	101¾	Market steady.	
Pitts. F. W. and Chi.	108½		

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THIRD EDITION

DISASTER.

A Tornado in the Northwest—The Perils of the Sea.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Rejoicing in the South.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—Despatches have just been received here from Union men in various sections of the South, expressive of their great joy at the triumph in Maine of the Republican policy. Rebels, say they, are dismayed at the unlooked-for result of the election. The National Union Republican Central Committee are in receipt of advices from all quarters, not only joining in the general rejoicing, but giving promises of equally good results at the Presidential election.

From Minnesota.

ST. PETER'S, Sept 12.—A terrific tornado accompanied with rain occurred on the Minnesota river, on Friday night. Houses and barns were blown into fragments, grain stacks were scattered in every direction, and a number of persons injured. Mrs. George Briggs was fatally injured, and others seriously. The damage will amount to $20,000.

From New York.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—The barque Johanna Marie, from Bremen, reports losing several sails during a cyclone on the 5th and 6th instant.

J. Miller was attacked and killed in the Fourth Ward last night by two ruffians. The latter were arrested.

New York Stock Quotations, 2 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	125¾	Toledo & Wab.	64
N. Y. and E. R.	46⅝	Mil. & St. P. com.	95¼
Phil. and Res. R.	90⅝	Adams Express Co	49¾
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	83⅝	Wells, Fargo & Co.	26
Cle. and Pitt. R.	86⅝	U. S. Express	46¾
Chi. and N. W. com.	87½	Tennessee 6s, new	70¼
Chi. and N. W. prf.	87⅝	Gold	144
Chi. and R. I. R.	101¾	Market steady.	
Pitts. F. W. and Chi.	108½		

AN EXTRAORDINARY METEOR.

It Affects Magnetic Instruments—Curious and Valuable Details from an Eye Witness.

RIO JANEIRO, Aug. 8.—A meteor, or aerolite, was observed at early noon on the 30th of July, passing in a southwest direction from Rezende, in the south of the province of Rio Janeiro, into San Paulo. A scientific gentleman, named Dr. Franklin Massena, chanced to be looking at the horizon from the observatory at Itataya, and has communicated his observations, which are interesting from the fact that the meteor exerted great influence on the magnetic instruments as it passed. The following is his communication:—

Suddenly, towards the east, at almost 30 deg. of the meridian, I saw an immense and beautiful aerolite crossing to the southwest. I called Messrs. Arsenio and Veja and together we watched the disappearance of the luminous body and its form and motion. Its form was that of a globe, having an apparent diameter of about 43 min. and a tail of 9 deg. in an elliptical curve, extending into space with an inclination of about 30 degrees. The tail was of an oval form and very divergent towards the part away from the nucleus. The motion was made by the nucleus, the tail following its track. Both the tail and the nucleus were as brilliant as electrical light, and emitted some luminous drops or tear-like particles which threw out silvery sparkles with incredible rapidity.

Six minutes after its meridian passage the body exploded towards the southwest.

Such was the rapidity with which it moved that in seventeen seconds it traversed a celestial area of 77 degrees, 41 minutes, losing itself behind a hill at 5 hours, 55 minutes, 50 seconds, or 17 hours, 55 minutes, 50 seconds of true solar time.

This aerolite so disturbed the magnetic instruments that the declinometer turned its pole from the north towards the west and stuck itself in the box where it found resistance; the horizontal magnometer turned towards the west eight divisions of the scale; the vertical magnometer fell in its centre of gravity; and, finally, the compass oscillated 15 degrees from north to west. I showed Senor Arsenio the disturbed state of the declinometer. It is, therefore, demonstrated for physics that an aerolite has an intense action upon the North Pole of magnets, powerfully attracting them.

The following are some mathematical elements of the orb of this body:—Meridian passage, 5 hours, 55 minutes, 33 seconds on July 30, 1868; declination, 65 degrees south; vertical distance, 42 degrees, 32 minutes; setting, 50 degrees, 15 minutes west by south. With these data the orbit of the aerolite is found to have 17 degrees 40 minutes of inclination upon the line of the earth's rotation, with its movement contrary to that of the earth.

At six o'clock, at the moment of detonation, the state of the atmosphere to be taken into account for the calculation of distance was:—Bar., 584.3; Ther. C., 8 degrees 3 minutes; Hyg., of relative humidity 76.5. Sky clear and cold; wind N. W., weak. The motion of the aerolite was followed by a noise like that of silk dragged over the ground. The aerolite must have passed between Itajuba and Guarantinguetá, and it remains now to find out where it fell in order to ascertain its size.—*N. Y. Herald.*

—Miss Anna Dickinson calls her novel—"What Answer."

—A ship has arrived at Boston with $9000 worth of bogus gold dust.

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IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

NICHOLAS BALLIET, of Philadelphia, bankrupt, having petitioned for his discharge a meeting of creditors will be held on the 14th day of October 1868 at 2 o'clock P. M., before the Register, EDWIN T. CHASE, Esq., at No. 615 WALNUT street, in the city of Philadelphia, that the examination of the bankrupt may be finished, and any business meetings required by sections 27 or 28 of the act of Congress transacted.

The Register will certify whether the Bankrupt has conformed to his duty.

A hearing will also be held on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of October, 1868, before the Court at Philadelphia, at 10 o'clock A. M., when the parties interested may show cause against such discharge.

Attested by the Clerk and Register in the name of the Judge under seal of the Court. 9 15 4t 35

FOURTH EDITION

MAINE!

Later Details of the Vote

The Republican Majority Over 21,000.

The Republican Increase Full 33 Per Cent.—The Democratic Only 19 Per Cent.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

THE LATEST FROM MAINE.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

PORTLAND, Sept. 15—2 P. M.—The returns received here up to this time from different parts of the State are from 209 towns. The following is the vote:—

Chamberlain	51,355
Pillsbury	35,970
Republican majority	15,385

These towns, last year, showed a Republican majority of 8582. The remaining towns to hear from last year gave a Republican majority aggregating 3069 votes. The full Republican majority throughout the State will, from present appearances, exceed 21,000.

There is nothing as yet decisive about the Congressional vote, but it is not expected to vary materially from the rest of the ticket. In the first district Lynch's majority for Congress is about 3000; the majority of Morrill in the second district is 5100; the majority of Blaine in the third district is 5300; the majority of Peters in the fourth district is 4400; the majority of Hale in the fifth district is 3500.

The Republican increase of gain this year over last is about 33 per cent., and the Democratic gain about 19 per cent.

FROM WASHINGTON.

A Berth for Rousseau.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—The President directs that General Rousseau, commanding the Department of Louisiana, be assigned to duty according to his brevet rank of Major-General. This takes effect when General Rousseau assumes command. The late order assigning Colonel R. C. Buchanan, 1st Infantry, to duty according to his brevet rank of Major-General is revoked, and he is assigned, according to his brevet rank of Brigadier-General, in order that he may command the district of Louisiana, to take effect when General Rousseau assumes command of the Department. The resignation of Lieutenant McBride, 1st Cavalry, has been accepted.

The September Session.

Senator Morgan, up to to-day, had not seen Representative Schenck. The former does not favor a session of Congress for business at this time, but is waiting to hear what the latter has to say on the subject. The few members of Congress now here are inclined to adjourn the session of Congress until October or November, but this cannot be done unless a quorum is present in each House on motion to decide the question.

New York Stock Quotations—3 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	125¾	Pitts. F. W. and Chi.	108½
N. Y. and E. R.	46⅝	Tol. & Wabash R.	64
Ph. and Res. R.	90⅝	Mil. and St. P. com	95¼
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	84½	Adams Express Co.	49¾
Cle. and Pitt. R.	87½	Wells' Fargo	26
Chi. and N. W. com.	87⅝	U. S. Express	46¾
Chi. and N. W. pref.	87⅝	Tennessee 6s, new	70¼
Chi. and R. I. R.	101¾	Gold	144⅛
Market steady.			

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, SEPT. 15

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$3000 Pa 6s 2 series	106⅝	500 sh Leh Nav	21⅝
$2000 City 6s. New	103¾	100 sh Penna R.	54⅛
$7000 Phil & Sun 7s	95	9 do	54⅜
15 sh Cam & Am	128¾	1 do	55
200 sh Read R.	45¼	211 do	55
48 sh Leh N.	21½	100 do	55
62 do	21¾		

SECOND BOARD.

$200 City 6s, New	102⅞	200 sh Penna R.	53¾
$1000 Leh 6s gold	90⅜	200 do	55
$1000 do	90⅜	100 do	55
10 sh Lit Sch R.	44½	76 do	55
300 sh Reading	45¼	68 do	55
100 sh Penna R.	55	200 do	55
53 do	55	2 do	55
22 do	55		

REAL ESTATE SALE.—The following stocks and real estate were sold by Messrs. Thomas & Sons, at the Philadelphia Exchange, at noon to-day:—

16 shares West Chester and Media Railroad, preferred	$19 00
1 share Mercantile Library Company	$8 00
3 shares Franklin Fire Insurance Company	$387 50
112 shares Central Transportation Company	$55 50
10 shares Horticultural Hall	$13 00
25 shares Western National Bank	$99 25
$10 000 Steubenville and Indiana Railroad 1st mortgage	$74 25 p. c.
20 $1000 Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Railroad and Coal Company	$18 per c.
5 shares Academy Music	$101 00
1 share Point Breeze Park	$105 00
Penn and Maiden streets, southeast corner, valuable wharf	$30 500
Modern residence No. 235 Pine street	$7450
Valuable stores southeast corner of Third and Willow streets	$21,250
Brick dwelling No. 1028 Shackamaxon street	$2275
Modern dwelling No. 221 New street	$5950
Brick dwelling No. 1222 Sansom street	$4100
Genteel dwelling No. 332 Union street	$4000
Lot of ground on Otis street	$610
Country Place, ten acres, in Luzerne county	$450

A THIEF AND RECEIVERS.—Before Alderman Beitler, this morning, Joseph S. Hall, a shoemaker, had a hearing upon the charge of larceny. It appears that he was in the employ of Gosline, Nachtel & Co., No. 328 Market street, and that he procured material for the purpose of making up, but did not make any return. Held in $800 bail to answer.

Joseph Randell and Henry McDevitt were also held by the same Alderman to answer the charge of receiving the pilfered goods. The former keeps a shoe finding establishment at No. 334 South Fourth street, and at his place two pairs of uppers, and two lasts were found. McDevitt lives at No. 208 South Front street, and at his place two pairs of boots, and a pair of uppers were found.

HEARING AT THE CENTRAL STATION.—Before Alderman Beitler, at the Central Station this afternoon, Luther C. Maudler had a hearing upon the charge of committing an assault and battery, with intent to kill, upon one Daniel Mooney. Mooney is now lying in a very precarious condition. Maudler was committed.

—Rev. J. F. South has retired from the editorial chair of the Bowling Green (Ky.) *Democrat.*

POINT BREEZE PARK,
WEDNESDAY, September 16
Match. $1000.
Mile Heats, 3 in 5 to harness.
E. K. Conklin names b. s. Henry Clay.
A. Johnson names bwn. s. Geo. M. Patchen.
Omnibuses will start from LIBRARY Street at 2½ o'clock, to convey people to the Race. 11

FIFTH EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON.

How they Look at Maine—Senator Morgan in Favor of an Extra Session.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—The Democrats here are greatly demoralized over the news from Maine. Some of them persistently refuse to believe it. The *Intelligencer* says the Republican majority will not be over 17,000, and claims the result as a Democratic victory. The Republicans are everywhere jubilant. Senator Morgan, in conversation with a prominent official to-day, said he thought it would be best to have Congress meet on